1,653 1,665

37,555

Children

2,582 1,873 1,969 1,617 2,017

2,403 1,474 1,222 2,119

2,100 2,720

23,606

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PETERS & FIELD.

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1849. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lave ASTER. CLERICAL RIPIO SI VIATIVIS.

Mr. DAVIS presented the memorial of two elergymen of the city of Frankfori-Mr. Robinson and Mr. Brush-in opposition to the twenty lifth section of the report on the ligisative department, which provides that no person while he codings to exercise the functions of a cler-gyman, priest, or teacher of any religious per-shasion, society, or seet, shall be climble to the

Kentneky, respectfully sheweth.—

for the constitution to declare that physicians, that your memoralists have observed, with much concern, in the report of the committee on the legislative department, section 25, a clause proposed for the adoption of your hoursable to political office. And also, that aged men, especially those yet impenitent, oughs not to be

brity, as a part of the new conscitution, to the following effect, to wit:

"No person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman, priest, or teacher of any religious personation, society or sect, shall be eligible to the general assembly."

In proceed to school proper to be proposed in the property of the property

certain considerations, whoch, in their views, go

we make no objection to the opinion that, as a state; yel, the insertion of such a clause in the matter of practical dity, clergymen ought not to be aspirants for political office, nor mingle in political strife. Not only are we averse to such a course, but we should rel bound, more ver, as office-bear rs in the church, to voce for the susoffice-bear rs in the church, to voce for the susoffice-bear rs in the church, to voce for the susoffice-bearers in the church, to vote for the suspension of any cler years from les office in the church, who should be shown to have prostituted the following of this intinisterial character to the promotion of his political character to the promotion of his political character. And the promotion of his political character is the promotion of his political character in the minister of religion a priest? Is he a peculiar the promotion of the various the promotion of the promotion of the various the promotion of this provision being found only in the constitu-tions of time states—namely, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Plorida, Tevas, Louisiana. interfre with politics has ever been manifested the clergy are excluded from political preferment

t will not fail to occur to any one, on reflection, that suck a prohibition in the constitution is, practically, wholly moperative to prevent the prevention of their elerical influence, by designp rversion of their referrent into the promotion.

Ing men, for the purposes of political promotion, after the national specific promotion after the purposes of political promotion.

Facts show, that no convenience who is sincerely love their mass of christian people—nor that spiritual powers along as clergymen, will be willing to endanger or and that control over the conscience, which is the conscience, which is the conscience of the promotion of the promotion of the purpose of the promotion of the purpose of the promotion. coming can lidates for political favor. While on the other hand, it is obvious that those whose fers. the use lity of conduct, if they be ministers in which can be shown to be meompatible with clar hes which hold that the elerical office may the free suffrage of the people in any way—the

office considerations of this kind and would not however, have induced your more all six to remonstrate, thus publicly against the adoption of the proposed clause in the constitution. That ministers of the gospel shall be ineligible topolitical preferencent, is, in so far, to decide this great theological controversy against protestants. Our complaint, however, is not that it is decided against ns—but that it is decided at all by such authority.

It may have been wise to provide against the undue influence of the priesthood in the government, in an age when statesmen still had reason to fear the influence of a doctrine that held the power of the church to be above all civil power. For in that case the priests would be the subjects of an adversary power to the civil government. But we can see no strong reason for such a pro-

ought to be founded on the plainest reasons of vision, even against a priesthood, in an age when expediency, if not of necessity. The provision all men treat with derision, the claim of a spiriought to be founded on the plainest reasons of expediency, if not of necessity. The provision in question is, manifestly, such an exception in both points of view. In the first place, it excludes a large and reputable class of citizens from the enjoyment of one of the highest privileges of citizenship—the privilege of being chosen to office. In the second place, it is an exception to the great law that the people are capable of judging, and ought to judge, who may be chosen to office.

be chosen to office.

The adoption of the proposed clause, as a part of the constitution implies therefore, of necessity, some more important reason for it, than any as yet alluded to. And though no reason for this incligibility of the clergy is set forth in the clause reported by your committee, we are constrained to conclude and we doubt not the organized. conclude, and we doubt not, the great mass of Ladies' Musts and Fancy Furs.

DODD & CO.,

1144, Main Street, Cincinnati,

Will open to their retail trade this Fail, the most cover had in Street, comprising nearly every state of Must the duries of civil life. And we are led the more retrained to the same on clusion, which are that we find this reason netually assigned for the intention would be unifed Victoriaes flat and round Boast, which are in the control of the compact flat and round Boast, which is the control of mine of the state constitutions which make ministers to civil office in three out of nine of the state constitutions which make ministers in eligible—in each of the three, (and only three assign tay reason) the same words in office the nearly of their times of civil make attacks of Pur, are requested to keep our stock in wind.

WM, DOND & CO., 144, Main street, three doors below Fourth. The We will pay particular aftention to forwarding Musts and Furs ordered from a distance.

Characteristic of Pur, are reported by very stock in which. The word of four the case of conditions which make ministers in eligible—in each of the three, (and only three assign tay reason) the same words in office the restriction reported by very committee—and we will be distinguished. The provision, should be distinguished for the intentions, which are the want of well make attacks of Pur, are requested to keep our stock in which.

The Ladies of Cincinnati and the neighboring cities, who are in want of well make attacks of Pur, are requested to keep our stock in which.

The Ladies of Cincinnati and the neighboring cities, who are in want of well make a stocked the more certainly to this conclusion by the fact that we find this reason actually assigned for the intention of the state constitutions which make ministers he civil office in its very nature we find this reason actually assigned for the intention of the state constitutions which make ministers he civil office in its very nature with the duries of civil life. And we are led the more certainly to this conclusion on will come to the same conclusion,-that the

restriction reported by your committee—and we can conceive of no other ground sufficient to just tify a manifest departure from the general law of equal rights to ali—then we teel bound, solemn-ly, to protest against any such provision, as in TAKE the liberty of informing their friends not be public generally, that they are constantly supplied with a public generally, that they are constantly supplied with a public generally, that they are constantly supplied with the property of the American states to recognise—the principle of non-interference of civil government with matters of reare consistedly supplied we'd plane of post-in-terference of civil government with matters of results the Model of New York, and will form in the following the competency of the civil government to define the character and functions of the ment to define the character and functions of the

ment to define the character and functions of the gospel ministry. Admitting the truth of the gospel ministry is a declaration, as a portion of constitutional with their instances, to not he estimate to recont end them to the attention of a lipersons despited opinions, believe them to the attention of a lipersons despited opinions, and all ethers of cred in the sature.

Orders I ore the intention of a lipersons despited with care.

M. F. Ord Pannes to come part poyment attention, and instruments selected with care.

M. F. Dannes to be attention of a lipersons despited by the office of the church to declare the functions of her ministers. To say nothing, therefore, of the fact that the tastes, the views, and the habits of those composing the bodies which frame state constitutions, are not necessarily, nor always, such as to qualify them for deciding justly, in regard to the proper character and duties of the gospel ministry. We hold that this declaration, is in ministry. We hold that this declaration, either expressed or implies, in any constitution, is in conflict with the great doctrine of non-interference with religion. And the history of modern nations teaches, that it behooves freenen to watch, with jealousy, any interference of the state with the church; seeing that from the slightest beginning, the precedent shall grow till designing and ambitious politicians corrupt the purity of the church, and thereby render her a fit instrument for the purposes of tyrants. Not to mark, either, the obvious impropriety of a deel ration either in works, or in effect, by the civil authority—or indeed any other authorthe civil authority—or indeed any other authority that the ministry, my more than all other christians, are, by their profession, dedicated to the service of God. We object, furthermore, to the conclusion derived from that premise, that "ministers ought not to be diverted from the great duty of their functions," by being eligible and elected to the legislature. Why select this one, out of a thousand modes of being diverticommunity priest, or teacher of any religious personant, priest, or teacher of any religious personant, society, or seet, shall be climble to the introductional guardianship? Why not as well declare that uninsters shall not engage in farming or lit was referred to the committee of the whole, and is as fedows:

To the Honorable, the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, now in Fransjort assembled.

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of

In regard to which proposition, your memorialists beg heave to lay before your honoral le body about your honorable body, is, that while this provision is advocated most warmly, by those to establish the monstice and inexpeliency of any such constitutional provision.

be here of christians in our country at large, is most clearly evident from this fact,—that in twenty one states of the Union no such constinuity of sacrifice? Or is he chiefly a teacher—an experience of sacrifice? twenty one states of the Union no such constin-tional provision, as we here complain of, exists; of sacrifice? Or is he chiefly a teacher—attex pounder of the truth, and administrator of seal ing ordinances in the church? The church of Rome, if we understand aright her teachings, and South Carolina, Plorida, Texas, Louisiana, holds, the former view; and consistently with that view, has for her ministers priests, nanister--absolving the penitent on confession and pennance, and constituting the channel of mysterious grace to the faithful. Protestant churches on the other hand, have for their ministers teacleers, called of God as they believe, and chosen by the people to instruct the people, and admin-ister ordinances established to be signs and seals of spiritual blessing. Uf course the ministry of the office of a priesthood in its very nature con

A of all character sits loosely upon them, and who aspire after political distinction, can very man apart from the mass of christian people, by eastly qualify themselves for holding office nu-der the mesterious sacredness of his office, and i der the aconstitutional prohibition, by some in virtue of his office, he have a spiritual power not vol nearlify be laid aside; or by a temporary might then be some good reason for debarring recipration, (when the views of their church him from civil office. But if the minister of rere is cution. (when the views of their church him from civil office. But if the minister of remay admit of it) as has frequently been done in this and other states. Or they near render the constitution into prative against themselves, by helding in fact, the position and influence of a claryman, without formally assuming the title. There the practical effect of such a clause is to strain and preclude only the worthy and constraint and other citizens in read to the privileges of citizenship.

If this statement of the question be correct, and we have no motive to misstate it, nor do we think any one, whichever view of the question

the think any one, whichever view of the question think any one, whichever view of the question of the original of men, which their he takes, will be disposed to controvert its main office or firs. Considerations of this kind teatures, then it tollows that to decide by the

tual power above civil government, more espe-cially does it seem to us needless, to apply such prohibition to those teachers of religion, whose listingnishing characteristic as a body of men

has ever been to be foremost in the war against the domination of the spiritual over the civil power. Entertaining these views we respectfully sub-mit them to your honerable body for consideration. Nor do we doubt that a careful examina-tion of the subject, will lead you, as it recently led the convention of New York, to strike this clause from the constitution of the state, as incompatible with those enlightened views of re-publican government, which are the glory of our

ge and country.

And thus your memorialists will ever pray.

STUART ROBINSON.

GEO. W. BRUSH.

BASIS OF REIRESENTATION. Mr. WOODSON. 1 offer the following reso-

Resolved, That the basis, as well as the apportionment of representation, as provided in the sixth section of the report of the committee on the legislative department, is just and equitable. nd that this convention will not depart there

On this resolution I wish to offer a low reon this resolution 1 wish to offer a lew remarks. We have been engaged about two weeks in the discussion of the proper basis of representation and apportionment among the several counties of the commonwealth. I am emboldened to offer this resolution from the fact, that if it is adopted, to the exclusion of the basis of free white inhabitants, it injures my immediate constituence. immediate constituency as much, if not more, than that of any other delegate on this floor. have been figuring proffy extensively to see what peculiar benefits would accrue to my rewhat peculiar benefits would accrue to my re-gion of country by the adoption of the basis contained in the resolution of the gentleman from Simpson; and I find the mountain coun-ties, except two, will be entitled to a separate representative in the lower branch of the next legislature. At the first blush, I was inclined to the opinion that it was right and proper that that basis should be abstract. that basis should be adopted. And I now must be permitted to say I am not convinced its adopbe permitted to say I am not convinced its adoption would be improper, or that the basis is not the true basis in all free and well organized governments. I know we have the precedence of many state governments for its adoption. But, as the people are not familiarized with it, and as I would do nothing calculated to be the slightest drawback to the constitution we shall make, I should be unwilling to see this new basis adopted; for I care not whatever benefits might accrue to my own region of country, I trust I shall not overlook the interests of the whole state. Whilst I know it would benefit my own section of country, I am sure it would my own section of country, I am sure it would injure the largest and most wealthy portion of the state; and I feel assured if we were to adopt this basis, that in the large or blue grass counties, it would sink any constitution we might frame, so that it would never be resurrected

I have examined the report of the committee on the legislative department, and I find that the old basis of representation is departed from, to some extent, and a new basis, or rather a dif-ferent basis from that which has obtained heretofore in Kentucky, has been adopted. According to the new rules of apportionment adopted in the report of the committee, the smallest counties, or the counties next to the smallest class in this state, I admit, are to be benefitted to some extent. But I wish the convention to bear in mind the benefits which are to accrue to the smaller counties. There are thirteen large counties having twenty nine representatives, and they are to have one representative for every 1.198 voters with a those counties. They gain, on the present no le of representation, two hundred and eighteen voters for each representative, and four hundred and eighty six for each port of the committee was adopted, what would be the effect on the large counties? The thirteen large counties have two members each, and up wards. Instead of twenty nine members they will have twenty two, and instead of gaining two hundred and eighteen voters for each member, and four hundred and eighty six for each county and a representative for 1,198 voters, they will lose one hundred and sixty four vo-ters to cach member, three hundred and one in cach county, and will still have a member for every 1,580 voters each county may contain. This looks to me more like justice, and it is cer tainly more in accordance with the rights of numbers. Now the apportionment according to the number of qualified voters in the state, as set forth in the auditor's report for 1815, will be fourteen hungred and sixteen for one represen-tative. The larger counties will still have a rep

Desentative for 1,551 voters.

I think there is a little injustice in the matter; but for the purpose of compromising the whole matter, and closing this protracted and unprofitable discussion, let us adopt the report of the committee, which has been well matured.

Garrard, It gives general satisfaction and does equal jus- Liucoln. tire to every portion of the commonwealth. I have offered the resolution as a test question, and I ask the convention to manifest its feeling in reference to the principle contained in the re-port of the committee. We can do it at once

and settle the matter. If the convention adopt the resolution, it is

presented to the country in rather a farcical attitude. Two or three days since we adopted a would have been reduc-re-colution, that population should be the basis is ville, to 34 members. of representation. Notice has been given, under the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, the rules of this house, that a reconsideration over the rules of this house, the rules of the r on the state of twenty years old and over. She comes in with a resolution, and asks this house to adopt it, asserting an entirely different basis for representation, leaving the other resolution upon our journal, sustained by an arrestal part of the free white population. of the vote by which that resolution was adopted, would be moved. The gentleman now our journal, sustained by an overwhelm-ajority. Now, sir, which of the two shall prevail? If his resolution is adopted, I suppose the squabble will then come up as to which one of the two antagonistic resolutions expresses the sense of the house. The gentleman's views upon the proper basis of representation seem to have undergone a change, and his more mature judgment brings him back to that under which

te have lived for fifty years past.
I wish, sir, to submit to this house a few of the reasons which governed me in casting my when the resolution naw songht to be re the best argument that can be presented is that based upon facts, d moustrated by figures, I will lied on with confidence. ask the particular actention of members to the following table, taken from the census of 1840. This is certainly the best source from which we

all those under twenty years of age; the second,

TABLE Ompara	tive popu	lation to	different	sections
the State	, as show	n by Cens	sus of 144	0.
Coun Cities,	Children	Mater	Fernator	Total
County Cities,	under 20	Mates My years	Females 20 years	free
. ~	jears old		obl and upward.	white popula'n.
	1			
Louisve City, -	7,940	5,341	3,880	17,161
Adair,	-1,060	1,753	1,351	6,770
Allen,	3,957	1,248	1,170	6,375
Barren,	7,816	2,704	2,627	13,147
	1			
9	15,834	5,310	5,148	26,292
Brackes	3.655	1,971	1,167	6,093
Pendletta,	2.315	938	742	4,015
Harrison	4.976	1,784	1,692	8,451
Nicho .	4,256	1,531	1,523	7,310
10	Į.			
LISE -	15,900	5,504	5,194	25,870
Bourbo	4,188	1,993	1,671	7,852
Clark,	3,860	1,450	1,413	6.755
Jessamine, -	3,090	1,311	1,915	5.810
Woodford, -	3,198	1,301	1,938	5,816
	0,100	Twen	3,400	07-10
	14,500	6,131	5,569	26,233
Nelson,	5,030	1,941	1,891	8,863
Stielby,	6,224	2,650	2,352	11,266
Spencer,	2,643	1,1,37	970	4,650
	13,937	5.6 1	5,916	21.784
Caldwell,	4,457	1,078	1,557	8,093
Hopkins,	4,611	1,496	1,330	7,107
Livingston,	4.265	1,749	1.51	7,534
Trigg,	3,328	1,173	1,103	5.614
	17,0711	6,000	5.341	22,500
	11,0711	0,000	241	
Wayne,	4,269	1,071	1,514	6,751
Ctiuton,	0,047	714	713	3,671
Cumberland, .	2,198	903		4,568
Pulashi,	5,290	1,680		8,542
Russell,	2.350	749		7,807
	1	1		-
	16,954	5,309	5,142	27,405
Henderson, .	3,571	1, 160	1,144	6.181
Daviess, -	2,715			6,312
Olifo.	3,509			5,718
Union,	2.956			5,113
-		1	1	0,113
	13,791	5.210	4.307	23,374
Washington.		1.506		-
Marion.	4,756 5,021	1		7,900
Franklin, (lown)	2,0.5			8,1111
Anderson,	2.605			5.199
	2.000	1 1924	C-13	4,311
	17,250	5,409	5 059	25,919
Cal oway,	5,569	1.679	1,592	8,840
Graves .	4,15			6,611
Hickman, -	4,465			7,345
McCracken.	2,403			4,061
	2,10		(43)	1,011
	16,612	5.49	4,850	26,590
Christian, -	5.196	2.05	1 1,876	9,491
Tod 1,	3, 69			6,1170
Morgan, -	4,805			8,479
~				
	13,903	5,266	4,507	24,040

To have increased the population of males committee, and thus put an end to this exciting debate.

To have increased the population of males twenty years old, and over, in the above counties, to the same proportion of Louisville, with the whole population would, instead of 60,826, have given 88,309—near 50 per cent. The above counties were entitled to 48 or 49 members. If males, over twenty years old, had governed, they would have been reduced in proportion to Lou

41 counties, Total, each class, 167,414 60,856 55,669 287,009

4,105

3.757

6, 42 2,537 2,161 11,040

1,425 1,400 6,582

1,527 1,176

14,201 5,189 5,037 24,730

The population was then divided as follows: Males, 20 years old, and over, - - - 127,990 Females, 20 years old, and over, - - 111,994 emales, 20 years old, and over, Children, under 20 years old, - - - 347,279

By her commissioner's return in 1815, Jefferson ounty was entitled to one twenty eighth part of he representation. By the clerk's return for the same year, to one twenty first part; and by commissioner's return for 1849, to one sixteenth

itself and needs but little comment. grass region of the state has nothing, as 1 cor an draw information upon this subject.

In this table I have divided the population into three classes. The first column contains can retain the full amount of representation all the males twenty years of and upwards; the third, all the females twenty years old and upwards; and the fourth the aggregate, made up of the three classes. I have placed the population of the city of Lonisville at the head of the will give to the country the full force of population and the fourth of the representation from the centre. This plan will give to the country the full force of population and must draw a part of the representation from the centre. able, and have made up the table by grouping a ljacent counties of similar character in soil and production, and have, by these groups or blocks, succeeded, as I believe, in Fairly representation, including the base counties the resolution of the second blocks, succeeded, as I believe, in Tairly representation in the legislature, was passed over by consent, some days ago, and it was not over by consent, some days ago, and it was not

cted that the attention of the convention Id have been called to them again until the h section of the report on the legislative dement should be considered; but suddenly morning, my friend from Knox sprung the cet into the convention, by way of resolution. This was wholly unbooked for, and out of order in which every one had supposed the order in which every one had supposed the ness would have been conducted. But, Mr ident, as the resolution has brought the sub up, I must be permitted to say, that no suf-ent reason has been presented to my mind changing the basis of representation from thy qualified voters" to "white population." such question was ever made, so far as I wor have ever heard. No complaints have ow or have ever heard. No companies have referenced by the people, they desire so fundamental a change in the istitution; and indeed, I am fully persuaded twere we to consult the people, we should in, from one extremity of the commonwealth the other, that the basis of representation with a margary of the commonwealth and the people of the commonwealth the other. the other, that the basis of representation on the number of duly qualified voters, is the e basis, and the only one that they desire, ay propose a change, when no such change been asked for by the people? I hope that a basis of representation will continue the in the constitution which we are about on as is is in the old one. I hope no radiant novations will be made, except such as public atiment has pointed out—that the material al-ations which the country has required will be tale, and other material points will be left un-nebed. Let us not launch forth upon the can of experiment, but specific reform the noxious portions of the old constitution, and built the result of our labors to the people, for in ratification or rejection.

but the result of our labors to the people, for cir ratilication or rejection. I desire now to call the attention of the connition to the resolution which I heretofore subitted, and which has been printed an I now es on the desks of delegates. As I announced retofore, at the appropriate time I would offer a proposition embodied in that resolution as a bestitute for the sixth section of the begislative port. My proposition is, to lay off the state to four representative districts. The first discit will be entitled to twenty-six members in a bound of representative—the second to cet will be entitled to twenty-six members in e house of representatives—the second to centy-five, the third to twenty-five, and the urth to twenty-four. If gentlemen desire it, e county of Whitley can be taken from the stand put into the third, and the county of cryson taken from the third and put into the nith. Should this be done, then each district ill be writted to the same number of represenwill be entitled to the same number of r-presentives. In this state of case, as no residumns re to be taken from any county in one district or any county in another, the first district will have voters enough for the twenty-five representatives, and just one voter more to each representative. The second district will lack only two voters for each representative, to reach the actio. The third district will have eleven votes wer the ratio, to each representative, and the ourth will have twenty-one votes more than the actio, to each representative. Exact equality is not to be expected, and I think it would be difficult to approximate nearer to it than has been lone by my mode of apportionment. I lay lown a positive rule by which the apportionment of representation is to be made, but do not confine residuums to counties immediately adbe entitled to the same number of represen Something in the second district will lack only be sentiative. The second district will lack only are voters for each representative, to reach the atio. The third district will have eleven votes were the ratio, to each representative, and the ourth will have iwenty-one votes more than the atio, to each representative. Exact equality is not to be expected, and I think it would be difficult to approximate nearer to it than has been lone by my mode of apportionment. I lay lown a positive rule by which the apportionation of representation is to be made, but do not confine residuums to counties immediately adjuct the member to that county having the greatest number of voters under the ratio, and which is so situated as not to be united to another sounty in opposition to another principle. To flustrate my principle, I will take the counties of Lawrence and Carter, one of which will, nost probably, get a separate representative, because Greenup, Lewis, and Morgan will all lave adopted the principle for large counties, that they should have a ratio and three eighths of a ratio, two which to attach Carter whereas law adopted the principle that when a small county shall have a member. Now let us suppose that the ratio by the conmittee's bill, have 1,001, she will be entitled to one member. Now, take a large county and if it has 2,429 voters, it can have but one member, such that they should have a ratio and three eighths of a ratio, it would have a ratio and three eighths of a ratio, two which to attach Carter whereas law. separate representative, and there is no small such to which to attach Carter; whereas, have not to which to attach Carter; whereas, have placed the large counties upon a footing of equality with the small countey can be united for representation. It might awever, turn out that Floyd would get the separate representative, and in that event Carter and the committee have divided the state into four

I so forth, would be taken to those weaker By another principle in my proposition the Builitt, all county of Hancock will obtain a separat Carter, presentation. This however, occurs, because the counties which are adjacent to her lave Calloway, full ratio and some of them large residunus. is not doing justice to a county which has the I ratio, to attach a small county to her witho a ving them, united, any greater representative rength than the one had. The county of Olice has nearly one hundred votes more than the ratio, and yet if Hancock should not be represented alone, she would have to be united with Ohio, she being the weakest of all the counties djacent to liancock. The ratio of representation which I have assumed is 1416, as 1 adopt the auditor's last report of the number of voters in the state. With Whitley retained, there are 36,351 voters in the first district; if she should be taken to the third, there are 35,430 voters. In the second district there are 35,278. In the third including Whitley and excluding Grayson, there are 35,683 years; and in the fourth dis-The residums should be represented some where, and to avoid all difficulties, a principle is laid down in my proposition to govern future legislation. My figures may not be exactly correct, but if there be any errors they are very in-

Mr. HRWIN. I had not intended to have made a single remark on this subject of repre sentation, or of the basis of representation, be cause I saw that in any event Logan unst los member, but on this question of the "free white population" being the basis of representation. ave made some tables which may be, perhaps useful to the convention, in coming to a corre melusion as to what basis shall be adopted. do this for another consideration. I am clearly of the opinion, that the report of the committee is unjust, and unequal, and that the house should not adopt it; it is especially unjust to Logan, to Nelson, and counties of that size. My first obect is to prove (which I think I can do.) that by adopting the free white basis, you will throw the weight of representation on the Termesec border. I have taken the entire line of countie on the Ohio border, and I find that the increase of children over the voting population is not so large as the middle line; and that the middle ier of counties do not increase so rapidiv, as ac line of counties on the

will read the tables which I have prepared.

OHIO BORDIR-1847.

Vulers. McCracken. Livingston, 1,476 1,751 Davies Breckinridge. 1,096 1,130 Meade, Bullitt. Jefferson, Oldham, 846 Carroll. Gallatin Campbell, 1,863 1,214 Pendletou. 1,049 1,510 2,729

Bracken

Greenup, The increase is about 141/2 per cent. Hopkins, Muhlenburg, Grayson, Nelson, Washington, Woodford, Favette. Nicholas. Fleming, Here the increase is about 20 per cent.

Wayne, Monroe, Allen, -

TENNESSEE BORDER-1847. Voters. Children 1,451 2,545 Camberland, 1,398 1,719 2,103 1,319 2,537 1,954 Login, -Todd, -Christian. 2,321 1,565 1,902 Trigg, Caltoway, craves, 2,529 Fulton. 775 893 633 Hickman, 1,631 920 Lawrence. 1,514 The increase is about 45 per cent.

MIDDLE COUNTIES-1847.

Voters.

1,244

2,321

19,977

The largest increase of children are in 1,120 1,120 Knox, - Harlan, -1,611 631 697 1,211 3 869 6.069

Now sir, the committee on the legislative de-

ice would continue together. This would classes of counties; and you will see that there pend opon the number of voters, and also the ct whether Pike and slohns on lie co as to be listed in a district. Estill and Morgan would ch have a separate representative, although a adjacent counties have but small residuums;

the counties of Bath, Harrison, Bourbon, Allen, Lewis l'endleton Montgomery. terant. Taylor. Whilley

> The above countie have 39,626 voters, and ave 32 representatives

The second class of courties are Franklin. Mercer, Adair. FIRVING, Nicholas, No |-011. Hopkins, M blenburg, Washington, Lugan, () Well.

The above 27 counties repr ent 50,543 voters, and they get 27 members. The third class of counti

Louisville city, Madison, Warren. defferse Shelby, Now the above 12 counties have only 37,885

voters, and yet they get 27 representatives. I would ask is this just? Is it right that 37,85 voters shall have the same power as 50,543 voters? Surely not. There is a difference of nearly 13,000 voters, and the same difference should exist in the r presentation.

In the application of principles, when all the circumstances are equal, I hope the house will not

give an advantage to the small counties that can-not be participated in by the large counties. It will operate against the adoption of this new constitution we are about making, and which I hope will be made satisfactory to the country.

I shall vote for the free population basis; but I

am induced to favor its principles, because the committee's bill I consider manifestly unjust. If the committee would strike out "two thirds," and insert "three eights," as it would be an equiv alent basis, I shall be better satisfied with the report.
Mr. GARRARD. The gentleman from Lo-

gan, if I much retail, wishes to alter the basis of representation so that a ratio and threeighths shall entitle a county to two members. If I recollect the gentleman's position, this would include Logan, and would injure that class of counties of which he has complained. He does not complain of the present apportionment under which this house is constituted. By that apportionment there are twenty seven having an aggregate vote of 46,307, which have one member each, making the average vote to each member, 1,733. There are thirteen other counties and the city of Louisville, having an aggregate of 34,328 voters and twenty nine in bers of the legislature. This agrees with the report of the committee, except that, by the gentleman's table, Logan will be entitled to two

With regard to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Knox, in relation to altering representation, I am in the condition of many of my friends, disposed to take back my vote on that subject. I think the country will be better satisfied to have representation based upon the number of qualified voters. I would sug-gest to my friend from Knox, therefore, to with-draw his resolution and let the question of re-

consideration be taken.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I do not wish to prevent the gentleman from Knox having a vote taken on his resolution; but if he will allow me, I will move to lay it on the table for the present with a view to take up the sixth section of the

Mr. WOODSON. I have no particular desire to press my resolution. My object was to bring the convention to a direct vote, supposing they were prepared to do so. If the object can be attained more expeditiously by adopting the suggestion of the gentleman, I have no objec-

The resolution was accordingly laid on the

Mr. DESHA offered the following resolution Resolved, That the house of representatives shall consist of one hundred members, and to secure uniformity and equality of representa-tion, the state is hereby laid off into ten dis-

District	No. 1,	shall	consi	st of	the co	unti	les (
Ballard, -	-	(Leg	al voi	ters fe	or 184	18.)	7
Calloway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,9
Caldwell,	-					-	1,5
Crittenden	١, -		-	-	-	•	0
Graves, -		-		-		-	1,0
Hickman,					-	-	(
Hopkins,	-	-					1,
Livingston	1, -	-	-				5
Marshall,	-						2
McCracke	n, -	-	-	-	-		-
Trigg, -		-		-		-	1,3
Union, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,5
Fulton, -					-	-	-
							14,

Breckinridge,	-	(Legal	VO	ters for	184	13.)	1,7
Butler, -				-	-	-	1
Christian,		-		-			2,13
Daviess, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,9:
Edmonson,						-	6
Gravson,	-		-	-	-		1.1:
Hancock.						-	5
Meale, .	-		-	-	-	-	1,0:
Henderson,		-	-			-	1,40
Mahlenburg,	٠	-	-	-	-	-	1,5:
Ohio, -			-				1,5

Allen, -		(Le	gal v	oters	for	1845.)
Barren,		-	-			-
Hart, -	-		-	-	-	-
ogan,	-	-	-		-	-
Monroe,		-		-	-	-
Supson,	-	-		-	-	-
l'odd, -	-		-	-	-	-
Varren,	-		-	-		

Adair		(1.	gal v	roters	for :	1848.)	1,507
Boyle, -	-		-	-	-		1,130
Carev.	-		-	-	-	-	93-
Cliston.		-	-	-		-	807
Gumberla	nd.		-	-			971
Green.					-		1,31
Lincoln,		-	-			-	1,136
Pula-ki,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,305
Russell,	-		-	-	-		913
Taylor,	-	-	-	_	-	-	1 (01.7
Wayne,	-	-	-	-			1,426

							13,510
District	No.	5, sha	ll ce	onsist e	of th	ie coul	ties of:
Anderson,	-	(L	egal	voters	for	1848.)	1,056
Bullitt.	-	-	-	-	-	. '	1,165
Hardin,		-	-	-	-	+	2,3-4
Larne, -			-	-	-	-	9-1
Marion,			-	-	-	+	1,76>
Merer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,125
Nelson.	-	-	-			-	2,007
Spencer,	-	-	-		-		1,007
Washingto	911,	-	•		-	-	1,770
							14,293

Distr	ict	No. 6,	shall	cons	ist of	the c	ount	ies o
Clay,		-	(Le	gal ve	ters f	or 15	15.)	7:
Estill,		-			-	-		1,01
Flord,	-	-	-	-	-	-		96
Garrard		-		-	_	-		1,51
Ilarlan,		-					_	66
Knox.	-		-	-		-		1.0
Laurel.	_	-		_				73
Letelier		-			-			36
Madiso		-			_		_	2,50
Owsley				-				50
Perry,								40
Fike.						_		81
Ru kea								
Whitley		,			•	•	-	8(
THE HILLS	8	-		-	-		-	1,11:

							13,994
District ?	10.7.	shall	COHS	ist of	thec	aunt	ies of
Carroll.							
Gallatin.		(-2, 5			01 10	24.)	513
Henry, -				-			
Jefferson at	d Lo	uisvil	lle,	-			
Ohlliam.				-			
Trimble,	-		-	-			994
Shelby, -						-	2,317
							14,743
77		1					
District N	0. 8,	shall	cons	st of	the c	ount	ies of:

							12,11.
Distric	et No. 9	, shall	con:	sist of	the e	count	ies ot
Bath,				ters f			1,82:
Carrer,		-		-	-	-	901
Clarke,		-	-				1,715
Fleming.	-	-			-	-	2,311
Greenup		-	-	-	-		1,597
Lawrence			-	-		-	951
Lewis,			-		-	-	1,336
Morgan,			-	-	-] - /-)
Montgon			-			-	1,335
Johnson,	-	-	-	-			576

()Well,

Boone, -	-	(L.	al vo	iers i	for 18	45.)
Bracken.	-	-		-	-	-
Can bell,	-	-	-		-	
TRHE	-	-	-	-	-	
Harrison,		-	-	-		
cito i,		-	-		-	
lason, -	-	~	~	-	-	-
Vielle	-	-		_		-
l'en li i.	-	-	-	-	-	

RECAPITULATION OF DISTRICTS. First District, 14,436, ten members, and a frac Second District, 14,393, ten members, and a fraction of 143. Third District, 13,381, nine members, and a

Fourth District, 13,810, nine members, and a fraction of 1,066. Fifth District, 14,293, ten members, and a fraction of 133. Sixth District, 13,995, nine members, and a

fraction of 637.

Seventh District, 14,743, ten members, and a Eighth District, 12,173, eight members, and a Ninth District, 13,644, nine members, and a fraction of 1,100.

have no assurance that the disparity will remain as it now is, and consequently it could have little influence, if members were so disposed. If I thought I could be governed by selfish or political matives. I should consider myself unworthy of a seat in this body. My object is to prevent rolling residuums beyond the district, and I wish to take away discretionary power from the legislature, if it can be done, and to insure a just apportionment to the different parts of the state. I therefore move that the resolution I therefore move that the resolution be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. The convention restanted the consideration of the report of the committee on the legislative

Mr. KAVANAUGII. I rise to give notice, under the rule, that I shall, at the proper time move a reconsideration of the vote by which the thirty-fifth section of the report on the legislative department was adopted vesterday.

The object of the provision was to require that the whole law on any given subject should be contained in one statute only, that it all might be seen at a single view. But as the section now reads, it will in my opinion be burdensome to

will atterly fail of accomplishing its purposes.

While I am up, I will ask the indulgence of the convention to make a correction. The gentleman from Logan, (Mr. Irwin,) a day or two since, took occasion to distinguish between what be termed the rich and the poor counties of the state; and I see he has placed Anderson in the the people must be poor wherever children were numerous, and as Anderson has a fine erop of them, he has placed her among the poor counties. Now I beg leave to give the gentleman a small item of information. It is this: That though Anderson is a small county, and has but few you ters compared with some others, she yet pay more nett revenue into the treasury, than any

one of forty eight other counties in the state. I speak advisedly. And sir, it is true, that we have abandant crops of children. We are proud of it. And we intend to teach them, at least this much of politeness—that whenever any of them may by accident or otherwise get rich, they are not, in the next company into which the may happen to fall, to say to this one or that Sir, I am rich and you are poor."

Mr. BOYD. As there seems to be considerable

anxiety, on the part of delegates to get on with the bisiness of the legislative report. I rise to withdraw the amendment I offered vesterday with a view of offering it again when the repor of the committee on miscellaneous provisions

Mr. GRAY offered the following amendment as an addition to the section which he offered

yesterday:

"All property, except franchises and corporate
privileges, shall be taxed in proportion to its
value, to be ascertained as provided for by law."

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I am much in favor of the principle of the proposed amendment. I will however, suggest that it would be more appropriate under the head of miscellaneous provisions. The term property, may be inter-preted variously. It may be interpreted so as exclude the right of taxation on the principle of what is called the equalization law. I am in favor of the principle, that all property shall be taxed according to its intrinsic value, equally; yet there are many subjects of taxation, which perhaps would not fall under the exception which the gentleman proposes. I therefore will ask him to withdraw it for the present, that it may be matured with reference to the system of taxation, which may be done by the gentleman. I think, in such a way as will entirely meet my

approbation, and that of the house.

Mr. GRAY. I have no objection. My object is to have some regulation, so that taxes may be equal and uniform, and that the legislature may ot have the right to discriminate between dif ferent kinds of property. I think the words franchises and incorporated privileges would embrace every species of property that ought to be specifically taxed. But I will withdraw it, as it may be better to come up under the general

Mr. IlAMILTON offered the following as an ual section.

"Within five years after the adoption of this constitution, the legislature shall appoint not less than three, nor more than five persons, learned is the law, who shall revise, digest, and arrange the statute laws, civil and criminal, so as to have but one law on any one subject, to be in piam english, in such manner as the legislature hay direct-and a like revision shall be had as often as shall be found necessary."

Mr. HAMILTON. This is a section which I

think ought to be added to the constitution, and it will be a benefit to the people, by making the aws clear to all. It is plain that we have too large a quantity of statute laws. I believe there are more than 3,000 pages of them. have laws on every subject, and among them, old british laws, which were made in the four teenth century. The reason is, that when Virginia sprang into existence, she was without a code of laws, and had to adopt these old laws; and if l mistake not, she did not revise her laws till after Kentucky became a distinct commonwealth. We, under the same necessity, adopted the Virgina cole. We have statutes made 400 or 500

ago, and some of them made by old women. Why this subject has been permitted to remain so long in Kentucky, while we have had so many tate-men, has been a wonder to me. Our iws have been multiplied to such a degree that no man except a regular lawyer can keep np with them. If a man learned in the law cannot do it, what must be the situation of the commo justices of the country? It is as clear as A, B, C, that they cannot do it. Frequent appeals are taken from the decisions of the circuit court judges, because they have pursued a kind of guessing principle in many cases. I wish to call in to an act passed in 1838, entitled, "an act to regulate equitable proceedings under five pounds before justices of the peace. that act was amended, and then again in 1840 it was so amended as to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to all sums under fifty

ny description."
Mr. HARDIN moved to pass over the further

sideration of this report till Monday next, which was agreed to.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The report of the joint committee on the court of appeals, circuit, and county courts, was then taken up for consideration.

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sections of the 1st article of the report were read and adopted, with-

out amendment as follows: "Sec. I. The judicial power of this common-wealth, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in one supreme court, (which shall be styled the court of appeals,) the courts tablished by this constitution, and in such in-nor courts as the general assembly may, from

"See, 2. The court of appeals shall have ap-achlate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this constitu-tion, as may, from time to time, be prescribed

SEC. 3. The judges of the court of appeals shall hold their offices for the term of eight years, from and after their election, and until their suc-cessors shall be duly qualified, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed; but for any reasonable cause, the governor shall remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each house of the general assembly: Provided, how-ever, That the cause or causes for which such re-moval may be required, shall be stated at length in such addresse and on the journal of each house. They shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected." The 4th section was then read as follows:

"See, 4. The court of appeals shall consist of four judges, any three of whom may constitute ourt for the transaction of business: Procided, not whenever a vacancy shall occur to said rt, from any cause, the general assembly shall e the power to reduce the number of judges districts; but in no event shall there be less in three judges and districts. In casea change mber of the judges of the court of ap s shall be made, the term of office and min of districts shall be so changed as to preserve principle of electing one judge every two be conservators of the peace throughout the c. The style of all process shall be, "The anonwealth of Kentucky." All prosecutions shall be earried on in the name and by the an thurity of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the

Mr. HARDIN. I will merely mention that this section is the one that was so much controverted, and its present state is the result of a

on promise by the committee.

Mr. CLARKE. Whilst the propriety of havg four judges was under consideration, 1 un-r tood the gentleman from Nelson (Mr. Hardin) say, that he had been informed by one of the ges of the court of appeals, that a fourth re was unnecessary; that three judges could asact all the business devolving on that branch the judiciary. I was originally in favor of the appointment of afourth judge, on the ground that if the court of appeals should be branched, the labors of the court might be somewhat in erensed; and I was in favor of it also on the ground, that I was informed, and believed the information to be correct, that three judges could transact the business well.

appeals is not to be branched; and for one, f am illing to increase the expense by adding an-r judge. I shall act upon the statement made the elder gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. Har-) who has always been opposed, I believe, ranching the court. I shall act on the stateat made by him, upon the authority of one of judges of the present court of appeals. If, estates, three judges are sufficient, I shall be ned to move, and do now move, tostrike out

Mr. HARDIN. I did not talk with chief jus-or Marshall myself on the subject, but Mr. is. Harlan tald me he had. I will mention again that I have been in favor of having only three ges; but we had to make a compromise on the peet, and I am willing to stand by that com-

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL. I took occasion not only to talk with chief justice Marshall, but also with ex-chief justice Robertson, on the subject. And in the conversation that I had with judge bertson, he expressed a preference for four es instead of three. I asked him why, and fired particularly whether it was because the ors of the court of appeals had so increased o render four judges necessary. He said no; that so far from a fourth judge expediting the lu-siness of the court, it would rather retard the that such was the will, and wish of those wh siness of the court, it would rather retard the business. He gave rather a different explana- sent me here. But I could not have the thing at tion of the course pursued by the court of appeals from that which has been given by some gentlemen on this floor. He stated that it was with many others, to limit the number to three the habit of the court of appeals to consult the and I was overruled. The compromise agree prinion of each judge, and of course the more upon by the committee, however, gives to tho ges there were to be consulted, the more time ald be consumed in the consideration of each composed of four judges. I do not exact- lieving that with these we shall certainly character and standing can give dignity to their proceedings, we might multiply the number ud should expect to have all things to sait his own in, initum without giving additional dignity to particular views, regardless of the wishes of opinions of others. We should all concede some are said to be better than one, but I do not think thing, in order that we may come to an amicable initum without giving additional dignity to particular the expressed no preference for three or four, but not expect to see, anything done that will make stated emphatically that three were amply suffine oppose this constitution. cient to transact the business of the court; and he coincided with the opinion of judge Robertson, that four judges would rather retard than expedite the business, and that it would be no disadvantage, as far as the transaction of the business. Yet, were I to speak my sober

Treats, personal control of the cont ties at least, among the delegates here as-bled, for the office of judge, I have almost induced to suppose that this is intended as-ovision for supplying the wants of the legal ssion, by providing an office for one of For myself, I could offer no sufficient togy to my constituents for adding another to the bench of the appellate court, r. MANSFIELD. It will be remembered

I voted at the untset to strike out from the four judges and insert three. I have been tvor of branching the court of appeals, but peared to me that it could be branched with judges; that was my calculation, but after I was made to believe that it would refour. It was for this reason that I move ousideration of the vote striking out the th judge. My desire was, that the court of eals should be branched; if that is not to be or it it is to be left to future legislation, I dd fall back to three judges, as the number th shall constitute the court. r. WOODSON. I voted originally for stri-

out the fourth judge, believing that three competent to discharge the duties devolvon the court of appeals, but the whole or has been referred to a committee of thirty lligent gentlemen. They gave it a thorong stigation, and I think their report ought t utherent evidence to us of the propriety one a fourth judge. Consequently, as it is endorsed by this high authority—confess that I do not perceive the necessity for i clf—I feel inclined to vote for the report o

regard to the remark of the gentleman Jessamine, (Mr. A. K. Marshall,) that the profession are endeavoring to create sine

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL. I did not say that If. A. K. MARSHALL. I and not say man se was any effort of that kind made here. I ed emphatically, that if my constituents call-on me for the reason for creating an addition-adgeship. I did not know any other that!

I give.

. WOODSON. I understood the gentleman inetly. He said that was the only reason he ld assign for the erection of this additional ce; and I understood from the gentleman's arks that he thought, from the number of the ibers of that profession in this house, some provision was necessary. I have no doubt are a great many lawyers in the country erous nor more needy than those of the pro-on to which the gentleman belongs; nor are a greater blessing to the country, nor ter curse, than those of his profession. of conceive, sir, that there is any lawy this thoor-I care not how aspiring he may who is influenced by such considerations the gentlemna has intimated. I do i v that there is a single aspirant for office this floor. I have leard nothing of the that I know that there are prejudices exist-in the country against the legal profession. I am sorry to see that there are a great many which are endeavoring to pander to this har prejudice. It is not necessary that I id endeavor to exculpate the profession the calcumies that are so frequently cast it. The lawyers, sir, in this country, need fence at my hands. I care not at white of the history of this government you. The lawyers of 1776 need no vindication eir patriotism, or devotion to their country when the first fires of liberty were kindled ew England, and answered back by the lights that were reared in the Old Domini l ask where the bright particular stars of period were to be found, if not among the profession of the Old Domion and of New and? The names of Adams, of Quiney of Henry, will be remembered as long a by finds a votary on earth. Go back to the sution in England. Whowas it contribute in delivering the people from the shackle spotism? Lawyers were particularly conous. I care not to what period, or to what ch you refer, whenever the question of pop-rights has been involved, the legal proon has always stood up for the rights of the le. The members of the legal profession, tre behind none-notwithstanding the int n of the gentleman that lawyers come avoring to create offices for themselvesare second to none, sir, in patriotism, talent, devotion to the rights of the people. GHOLSON. I sir, am no lawyer, and the

ort of the committee, unfortunately for me, appropriated the office of judge, for the ben-only of the lawyers. This of course cuts of from any chance of ever being a candidate judgeship. Although I have no chance of g a judge, yet I am for having four judges of ourt of appeals, and I am extremely my talented friend from Simpson, (Mr Clarke,) has flown off, just at the time of our greatest want of his acl. Now sir, I was for judges, for four districts, and for putting the are in favor of branching the court, a veri ded advantage. Being unable to procure th But he stated as a reason why he preferred, that he thought there would be more dig-attached to the opinious of the court if it which gives us four districts, and four judges, be gree with this view of the case. It occurs to much less difficulty in consummating our wisher that unless we place men in office whose through the legislature, than with three district pplicable in this particular instance. In agreement. I neither have, nor will I bluste nversation that I had with judge Marshall, and threaten. No sir, I have not seen, and do

of the conomities as or give and I stable (Mr. Gholson, there are within its Limits indivote for, and sastain it as agreed upon in a spirit widnals who not only have talent enough to fill such an office, but who would only have to signify their willingness to accept the office, and it would be tendered to them. I allude to Judge Simpsen, particularly, as belonging to that class of individuals. I presume every gentleman is disposed to cast his vote in the memory which he conceives will most redeamd to the general benefit; and I see no mode which I think is better calculated to harmon's the conflicting views of delegates, than the one here proposed.

Ther mark of the gent's own from Jessen in a segred upon in a specific such as eight of harmony. There mark of the gent's own from Jessen in a segred upon in a specific such as eight of her mark of the gent's own from Jessen in a segred upon in a specific such as eight of her mark of the gent's own from Jessen in a segred upon in a specific such as eight of her mark of the gent's own from Jessen in a segred upon in a specific such as eight of her mark of the gent's own from Jessen in a segred upon in a specific such as eight of her mark of the gent's own from Jessen in a segred upon in a specific such as eight of her mark of the gent's own from Jessen in a segred upon in a specific such as eight of her mark of the gent's own has eight of her mark of h viduals who not only have talent enough to fill of harmony,

peet there would be perfect harmony—I did not expect, in coming here, that I could obtain all that I desired. I came prepared to yield somethat I desired. I do not know to what distinguished member of this house the delegate from Jessamine reference. what, in order to secure unanimity. And if every gentleman would act with the view, we ery gentleman would act with that view, we might come together upon one common platform; and by mutual cone ession and compromise, agree upon a constitution that would be satisfactory to all. I gave my voice for the committee of thirty, in the hope that a compromise would be agreed upon by them, that would meet the views of all, and in the helief that more good would grow out of their deliberations in committee, than we would be able to seeme by means of disc ssion in the convention; because, agreed the states of this Union—three fourths of them, a least, I think—have their appellate courts constituted of at least our indiges—some of them as reamy as eight. It we there are no when this subject was upon a former day, why I thought a form highly on the appellate bench was necessary. I think that we should, in organizing the court, fix the number of judges in the constitution, beyond with

bead and heart of man, have few superiors here of elsewere, that might pershance be found very formidable competitors of any aspirmat in this body (if any such there be.) 1 sir, an not attempting to evente an office for law, rs. I am for the good, the convenience of the people. I am for percenting a cheaper, more equal, and may perfect a humarization of pisters to all. I am for peocentring a cheaper, more equal, and are perfect a humarization of pisters to all. I all greatly at least, the concurrence of three jodges, shall he required to rever the decision of the inferior tribunal. This I think sir, is due to be circuit judge, which is eventually a perfect to the formation of things, be a better judge of the real moris of a case, than any set of judges here, who are from a mere bare of the east.

It is known in a better judge of the real moris of a case, than any set of judges here, who are from a mere bare of the east.

It is known in the were status of things, be a better judge of the real moris of a case, than any set of judges here, who are from a mere bare of the east.

It is known in the were status of things, be a better judge of the real moris of a case, than any set of judges here, who are from a mere bare of the east.

It is known in the subject of the east of things, be a better judge of the real moris of a fourth judge. It is known in a first stagested to my mind the addition of a fourth part of the proper in the proper in the set of the east.

I have been also be a first proper in the proper in the country in the country in the country in the country in the proper in the country in the proper in the proper in the proper in the country in the cou

proposed.

Mr. CHRISMAN. When this question was with what justice and with what parliment or y Mr. CHRISMAN. When this question was first up, the voonger gentleman from Nelson (Mr. C. A. Wi klille, moved to strike out "form and insert "timee." When that vote was taken I chanced to be absent. I desire to state here, that I am in fiver of four judges, it the event of the court being brunched; but if this body refuses to branch the court, I am determined to fall back on the old number—three.

Mr. W. C. MARSHALL. It is known to all that I have be a apposed to having four judges of the court of appeals. I voted a just four, and one of the many objections the operated with me was, that I believed the appointment of a fourth judge would necessarily result in branching the court of appeals. An in a cording to the convictions of my mind, beauching the convictions of my mind, beauching the convictions of my mind, beauching the conviction of the greatest calamities that could be inflicted upon the state. I have never changed that opinion. And I believe that the proposition for the at pointment of an additional judge to the bench of the court of appeals, could not prevail if separated from the idea of branching the court. I did not expect there would be perfect harmony—I did not expect, in coming here, that I could obtain all four know what distinguished member of this house, the distinguished member of the protestion. And one the idea of branching the court. I did not expect, in coming here, that I could obtain all

ty lawyers in the convention who would be udidates for this office, if it should be created

would grow out of their deliterations in committee, than we would be able to seeme by means of discussion in the convention; because, in committee it is not as here, where speeches are made that are to go to the country—speeches which gentlemen make with a view, to being well-spoken of in the newspapers. I was sorry to hear from the gentleman from Trigg, (Mr. Boyd.) that he is so tenacious of his opinion. I suggested to the gentleman that I was willing to make concession, and that if the people of the country desired the branching of the couri, I was willing they should have it. But I was not willing to make it a constitutional provision, for it would be putting into the hands of those who are opposed to the reforms you are allout to make, a power which they can wiell against you. My venerable friend who sits near me (Mr. Hardin.) occupies the same position that I do upon this subject; he agreed with me, and we both went in favor of the ablitional judge. It was carried through the committee with something like unanimity of feeling; and although the gentleman from Trigg feels disinclined to go four it here, yet as the committee with something like unanimity of feeling; and although the gentleman from Trigg feels disinclined to go four judges, by way of compromise, I think we should all go in favor of it. Suppose yon strike out "four" and insert "three," what is to be gained by it? Many gentlemen believe that three judges are not sufficient to do the business. But if you allow the section to stand as it is, there will be four judges, until the question

ion, I do not now remember. We are told, however, that the present distinguished chief justice live ou in old age, and although I cannot boast is of opinion that three judges can do the business I for than four, and that three are sufficient. This ser, and one could do it perhaps quicker than three. It is not always that lessness is lest done, when it is done most speedily, esteroity in reference teal judications in courts. The courts of the courts of

t's ribert, or I should have done so. The number of four judges seemed to have been disappared of by guildenen who though that four the gatted jade wince, my withers are unlg-s, connected with branching, was wrong, wring The argument way, do not put the principle of branching your court in the constitution; but the principle of branching your court in the constitution; but the sentiment does not require it. But the offer was made in this house to constitute the court of four judges, all leave the question of district sessions to be all leave the question of district sessions to be all leave the pressions of district sessions to be all leave the pressions of district sessions to be all leave the pressions of district sessions to be all leave the pressions of district sessions to be all leave the pressions of district sessions to be all leave the pressions of district sessions to be all leave the pressions of district sessions to be all leave the pressions of district sessions to be all leave the pressions of district sessions to be all leave the pressions of district sessions to be all leave the pressions of the pressions of the pression of district sessions to be all leave the pressions of the pression of th decided by the legislature, and by the people herater. In that state of the case, the article, at the suggestion of grathemen who were not mb 75 of the commutee, which originally pose this convention. I did intend at some time tain d; to meet on some set pround that would dote, and the reminiscences of the c is oblate the two portions of this house; those the time of the formation of the federal constitu-

z of the coart. And, sir, ray colleague who when the opposition to branching in this house, all whose powers were great and were felt in the contest, so bin it is the proposition which we have now under consideration, as the terms of a compromise between the extremes in this horse Some believe that four judges are necessary, vich r the cort is branched or not; others that three are enough, whether branched or it. Some believe that the court ought to be ers think that it ought to be left to legislative escretion, after an expression of public sentiin then the sheet; and therefore it was pro-posed to leave the sheet, whether the court should be required to hold its sessions in more places than one, to be gislative action. It was agreed to in the large committee, and ye now not r consideration the result of their har

For myself sir, I would prefer to put the pro Varity to suppose that what I must desire is b | for the country, especially on this subject I yie led my assert o the proposition of the gen the nan from Frankfin, and o hers on this thoor in her of the section districting the court, at I repriring its sessions to be held in each district. I am willing to leave the subject where opponents of districting said it ought to be I had this paper prepared preparatory to the work I had proposed to myself, of drawing the instructed on the subject. If they believed, two years after the first election, that three judges are sufficient to transact the business of the court, and best calculated to create that increased confidence which the convention think that was referred to by the gentleman from Jessamine, Mr. A. K. Marshall, a few momentasines. necessary they should possess, I am content. I live no cause Mr. President, of complaint ago, I remarked, I believe, in a joeular manner

ces for holding this court under the operation of different opinion expressed by any one of them

and there is the present mode, to eled one judge should point out, during the two first years of It lakes, are the only conditing propositions to the chection of the appellate pales. I prefer the article as it tows stands for the election of four judges. I prefer the district will declare so by law. I do not mean the mere manual labor of writing out opinions alone—I do not mean the people in each district will mean the drudgery of mind in searching up automatically a letter appearance of the constitutions. These, the existence of the constitutions into a letter on the local constitution and the later of the constitutions and the later of the constitution and the constitutions and the constitutions and the constitutions and the constitution and the have a better opportunity of electing a man, thorities alone; but I mean the mion of mine known to them to be quained to fill that high and talent—the concentration of thought and inand re-ponsible station, then they would by tellect, in the discharge of the important dutie general ticket. Nor do I see the reas on why we of that tribunal. If the general assembly be the chief justice—by an election by general will have power to direct the court to be held by ticket.

I see no reason why we should make an exor the other; their duties are the same; mise, at I am unwilling sir to insert in this contribution of the power of appointment to the differ at sections of the state, you bring the court more introduction, who will have a just apprentiate of their proper influence of the people, who will have a just apprentiate of their duties are the same; mise, at I am unwilling sir to insert in this contribution, what a large portion of this house, probably a majority, are opposed to. I do not know, if the question were now presented by an amendment to this bill, to retain the four judges, and reliestate the provision to require the court to hold sessions in four districts, how that questions of their alent, worth and responsibility. enter of the peopee, who will have a just appreration of their talent, worth and responsibility.

It you callarge the district, if you make the
reful by general tiket for the whole court,
or if you have three districts and divide your
sole into three divisions, and cleek but three
juges, one object we have, that is to infure into
the trabunal something more of public contidence, will be detacted. In proportion as you
remove the personal knowledge, or opportunities
or knowing an individual, you defeat one of the
objects which I have in view in voting for an
extive judiciary. wetive 'u liciary.

not been for the gentleman's remark, in supposing that the a lyocates for the found judge, must of the convention, some weeks since, I remember have designed it to have an improper influence very a structly that the very able member from on the country, or that it was calculated at least on the country, for that it was calculated at least to price inglavyer in this city, and who is a president and to provide a place for a lawyers. I rose to say to price inglavyer in this city, and who is opposed to a large the court, so far as its sessions are covered, distinctly stated it, as his opinion, judges or not, the humble individual who a large transfer of the court or not, whether you have four covered, distinctly stated it, as his opinion, judges or not, the humble individual who a large transfer or not covered to the court or not, whether you have four covered to the court or not, whether you have four covered to the court or not, whether you have four covered to the court or not, whether you have four covered to the court or not, whether you have four covered to the court or not, whether you have four covered to the court or not, whether you have four covered to the court or not at the court or not that four pudges were necessary in the appellate dresses you has never thought of filling the of-court, whether you district the court or not; and his so voted. Upon what facts he based that opin fill it, I would not do it. Thank God, He has

of justile of the last resort. I stated on a for- are candidates for the judgeship, I had supfor recasion, that in conversation with gentle-posed that the tone, and spire, and manner in man who have falled that bench with as much which the remark was made, would have redistinction as the present incumbents fill it, they told one before this convention met, that the time of should be increased to four; and, sir, for the last six or seven years, during the sixting of this court, I have heard but one opinion expression of the sixting of this court, I have heard but one opinion expression of the spirit of anger—alluded to the remark, I defined it necessary to disavow to him, and to the house publicly, the slightest dispositions of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of anger—alluded to the remark, I defined it necessary to disavow to him, and to the house publicly, the slightest dispositions of the spirit of the spiri numb r of pulses on that bench ought to be intion, or intention on my part, to make a remark or ascl. I never have heard a different opinion that might be regarded as off-usive. I do not in Frankfort until the couldst arose upon the often apologise onse; I never do twice, to any question of discret sittings of the court. With body. Having publicly disavowed that I intenthe present inclumbents on the bench of that ded to make the remark applicable to any one c cort, I have not had the honor of holding any on this tor, individually. I think it should have coversation on the subject. I felt that I could be a sufficient to have prevented any gentleman not, with propriets, converse with them, being there from having commented so very extensive a member of the committen which had charge of the upon it; and especially if the remark did not

reported the project, together with the other artifules of the judiciary department of the govern-1 32, was referred to a joint session of three the distinguished men separately; that posterity connotices, having the il covarticle, under their might know of what kind of men this conven i the street consideration, that the conflict of tion was composed; because it has been a great desideratum with me in reading the debates of the highest toni i dured to learn a zeron the question. It s onld as done justice, when I reported the convention that made the constitution of the barbel of a the joint committee, to the motives. United States, not to know the particular history hoking later word is not too much and description of the men who figured in those hoking later working in the men who figured in those conventions; and if I ever worked a gentleonant committee. They manifested a disposition in my lifet t was Mr. Madison, when I first went

who exposed the four judges because they were exposed to the branching; and those in layer of the procured a statement showing the occupation and tages of the delegates here, which I

Well Pell 1:						
Lowyers,		-		_	_	.1-2
Dictions,	-	-	-		-	5)
Farmers.	-	-	-	-	-	39
Minist re,	-	~	-	-	-	1
Salt-maker,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trader,	-		-	-	-	t
Sheriff.	-	-	-			t
Merchant,		-	-	-		1
Miller,	-	-	-	-	-	t
Chrk.	-	-	-	-		Í
l'in-keeper,		-	-	-	-	1
Mechanies,	-	-	-	-	-	2
			Deleg	gates,		101
A	GES.					
Between 20 a	and 3	0,				-1

James Dubler, oldest delegate, 72.

Between 3tt and 49.

Between 40 and 50.

Selectus Canfiller, youngest delegate, 26. have no cause Mr. President, of complaint against a member of that committee; they have to my worthy friend—for 1 am proud to call the add me always with the unnostreepect, still seek that I am called on to form a constitution, and to re-organize and re-construct the judiciary department upon a different principle than that upon which it is now constructed. It will not a use my so far as I am concerned, to construct the judiciary the judicial property of the sum of the property of the property of the same gentlement, bygeneral tick.

The marked, I believe, in a joeular manner to my worthy friend—for 1 am proud to call every one of the name my friend—that I thought this house could furnish candidates enough for the judicially was going on to sixty six years of age, I was too old, and that my colleague, commonly called "the young gentleman" from Nelson, was going on to sixty two, and he was too old; but that there were as namy as fifteen or offices. What would be the effect of the two sections of the bill, which are so intimately connected in this discussion, if the legislature shall believe that it is necessary, for the promptand cheap administration of pistice, in any of the districts of this commonwealth, remote from the seat of government, that the judges should be required to hold terms in that district, they can do it, leaving the court to transact the business of the balance of the state at the seat of government. Itwenty who were not too old. It was all a

balance of the state at the seat of government. This would be more convenient, perhaps, than if the balance of the state were at one; districted by constitutional provision. It is due perhaps, that I should give my opinion as to what substitute the probable operation of it. In all probability, there may never be more than two places for holding this court maler the operation of different opinion expressed by any one of them. ces for holding this court in her the operation of this constitution, besides the seat of government. I think this highly probable; and I judge not so much from what I see manifested here, as from my knowledge of the composition of the state legislature, in times past.

I think it very probable that the legislinture will, in the course of time, answer the demands of the so there extreme of the state to meet the wants that I am acquainted with. I do not think so there extreme of the state to meet the wants that I am acquainted with. I do not think so there extreme of the state to meet the wants that I am acquainted with. I do not think so there extreme of the state to meet the wants that I am acquainted with.

ce to the country, because incorrect quently to increase the profits of the profession. That of two years' salary to one judge. I hope It is searcely necessary for me to say, that I my friend from Simpson, therefore, will with

cal contention, so far as the judges are concerned, and that they will be more circumspect in egral to having any thing to do with the party olities of the country, and more deviced to the luties of their station.

Description of the party be branched or not. That is the position I occupy.

Air. GRAY. I agree with the gentleman as to

The of Shellow will not expect me to withhold this matter, and I am for taking it as it is, unless any benealt or privilege from any part of the State of Kentneky, which they enjoy, on account of their peculiar location. I came here, sir, without having reflected on this subject. I listen I, however, to the arguments of gentlement, and became satisfied that a large number of three weeks. I gave up part of my own views the people of Kentneky suffer much income. men, and became satisfied that a large number of the people of Kentneky suffer much inconvenience, because of the distance at which they live from the seat of government, rendering it difficult for them to be represented in that coart, by the counsel who have been in the first instance engaged in their causes; and I determined by the reference, to extend, as far a possible, to charge who live in remote sections of the scale, the benefits that we chow, it regard to the adthe bundlist that we enjoy, ite regard to the sale, they do that, I shall vote for retaining the four ministration of justice. I could only do this by voting to branch the court of appeals. I have voted for it. I have served on the committee mean to yield all, when they take back what

the gort sum from Christian (Mr. Gray) whose pointment of four juriges, yet we have not done it at as delegates will perceive, but we have left the whole matter for the people to determine is reafter, through their representatives in the Lessature. And, in doing this, we have risked no hing; we have imposed no burden on the matter of the salary of one judge for two years. If the coart should be branched by the legislature, it is admitted on all hands that four judges would be necessary. If it be not branched in the gort sum from Christian (Mr. Gray) whose the salary interesting the supposes 1 intended to estat any rule of one may percent, it think he will find that the whole character and tenor of it was against any thing like sectional feeling. I never was in the torse invercement, but there is no portion of the state which more sincerely commands my respect.

M. (RAY. I did not understand the gentlement of the state of the sum as carsing any reflection, and it was only legislature, it is admitted on all hands that four middles would be necessary. It it be not branched, then, at the expiration of two years, the fairly judge may be discharged by action of the branching of the court to that section, that I

Mr. RUDD. This subject has been discussed for two weeks, and then referred and acted upor of his remarks were to show that 1 had supon by a committee of thirty, and it seems to posed there was something in the atmosphere one that every gent man in the convention, that the Green river country that would reader has paid any attention to the debate, must be propered at this time to vote. Believing that the common of ninety out of the hundred members warranted remark on my part. I referred to no offered will change the mind of a single man, I ment was, that by establishing the court at on

thruks and the thanks of the people of my sees thought to rearrance of my faith in that tion of the country to my friend from Sh lby great principle than he is. He says has people (Mr. G. W. Johnston) for the magnanimous manner in which he has expressed himself on this therefore he is for it. Yet if a majority of the occasion, and his desire to earry out the true people in other sections of the state was opportunity that should actuate every gentleman ed to it, my friend ought to give it up, it he in the Drination of a government. I conceive eve-ry government to be formed for the benefit of the interests of a small portion ought to yield to the whole people, and that its blessings ought to be extended to them as far as it can be. If this court stated in my speech before, that alchough of appeals confers any blessing or benefit on the people of this state, why should it not be brought down, as far as practicable, within the reach of all? That is all we, in my section of the country, ask. Gentlemen have said that this question in matter what my feelings or those of my control of the country, ask. try, ask. Gentlemen have said that this question was not agreated before the people in any of the counties in this state, but I will say to them that it was made directly before the people of my county. I argued the question there on the stump, and I never heard the first man oppose the braching of the court; on the contrary, all of them desired that one of its sessions, at least, should be held in their neighborhood, or somewhere nearer to them than Prankfort. The principle objection arged against it here is, that these judges will not have so fair an opportunity of arriving at correct conclusions and decisions under such a system. When the question was up before, my friend from Kenton (Mr. Stevenson) seemed to think that if the judges were required to go down into the Green river country, quired to go down into the Green river country, so far off from the seat of government, and travel around over the dirt roads to which we are forced to submit, there was something in the atjudges and four districts, why in the legismosphere there that would cloud their minds so that there decisions would not be as clear and as enlightened as if delivered in the capitol. I can assure my friend that there is no such corrupting influence in the atmosphere of that region; and I can tell gentlemen that although we are so far away from Frankfort, there are a few books there out of which the great judges of the court of appeals might enlighten even their well stored minds. And if they would decide from the lights they can procure from the libraries mosphere there that would cloud their minds so lature you will have the advantage at once, by the lights they can promie from the libraries tation with a view of compromise on this que now in that country, I think no apprehension need be entertained of the correctness and just-move that the convention adjourn.

ness of their decisions. This question has been fully discussed, and I adjourned. do not intend to repeat the arguments on the subject; but I think the branching of the court is a measure the people call for, which they have a just right to, and which this convention should not deay to them. The people have repeatedly demanded it at the hands of the legislature, and Very nearly the whole of the report of the comhave been put off by the pretext-whether right mittee of thirty, on the subject of the court of power to do it. We are now forming a constitution, and this act of justice may, therefore, now be done without injury to any one. For myself, I shall go with my friend from Trigg. (Mr. Boyd.) in requiring the constitution to declare that this court shall be branched; but, if we cannot get that, then I am willing to take the report as it is. I believe that the report as it is. I believe that the convention was not full; we are inclined to the

in cansultation; because it is the writing out tion, as suggested by my friend from Trigg, and finally, in which the great labor consists, in order that the opinions of the court may be presented in such a manner as to settle the law constitution, and then to return to the section definitely, correctly, and concisely. There is now under consideration. (It I am willing at the difficulty. Many a man can arrive at a correct conclusion, in much less time than it would take him to write out his opinion. And it is exceedingly improper that any opinions should be written and published as authority, for governing from the published as authority for governing from the published as authority for governing from the published as authority for governing from the published as a published a erning future decisions, that are not correct in the gentleman from Sheiby, if the people should every particular. It is a matter of infinite imthink proper to diminish the number, they decis- would have the power to do so at the end of two ons must tend to increase litigation, and case- years, and the only expense incurred would be

on or expect a judgeship under any circumstances. There is no office that I wish or desire. I have never asked for one, and I never shall.

There is another reason why I desire that there shall be four judges. If any thing of a party nature enter into the composition of the bench, I say in all carefor that I do believe that the court will be better constituted if the say. he court will be better constituted, if there be is necessary that the one question should be left to four divisions and one judge be taken from one the legislature, is it not quite as necessary that section of the country, and one from another the other should? I will go for that, but f will section. I believe it will keep down all pulitinot provide for the four judges by constitutional provision, and then leave it to the discretion of the legislature, as to whether the court shall

There is another reason that influences me, the branching, but 1 believe we shall be more by you have but three judges, the term of office apt to get it if we have four judges, than if we will be but six years. I do not think that even bave but three, and that is one of the strongest will be but six years. I do not think that even eight is long enough to give the proper stability to the decisions of the court, and I appeal to gentlemen on all sides, if we would avoid having a partizan court, whether it is not better that there should be four districts, and four judges. Another reason is, that experienced practitioners in the appellate court—such as the gentlemen from Madison and the President—have told us that four judges were necessary for the better discharge of the business there. And I believe that if the section is adopted as it is, think the recommendation of the committee is entirted to some weight and consideration.

Mr. 6. W. JOHNSTON. The county which Irq resent in part, in this body, has no interest in branching the court of appeals, that will imbranching the court of appeals, that will influence me to vote for it. The people of my county have suffered no inconvenience—they county have suffered no inconvenience—they committee. I hope, also, that my friend from have nothing to complain of in this respect; and Sin pson will adopt the same views. If you re in the canvass during the last smooner in Shel-by county, there was nothing said on the sub-our chances of having this court branched ing the opinions of those I represent in relation and although I am not bound by it, yet it seems to this matter. I know, however, that the peo- to be the plan that comes nearest to justice in pic of Shelley will not expect me to withhold this matter, and I am for taking it as it is, unless

to which the matter was referred. I voted for it there, and united with the other members of the committee in the compromise that was made in relation to the whole matter.

Now, sir, although I was willing and dil vote for inco-porating in the constitution a provision for the court of appeals and for the appeals and of four index, yet we have not done. It is not for the appeals and of four index, yet we have not done.

a word that may be particular section of the county, and my arg will now move the previous question.

Mr. GRAY.—I hope the gentleman will withdraw his motion, as I desire to submit a few remarks on this question, important as I view it, to my constituents. We certainly have not as yet consumed much time on this report, having already, although it was first taken up this morning, adopted three sections of it.

Mr. RCIDD. 1 do not desire to interfere with the cypression of opinion on the part of any gentleman, and I will therefore withdraw the call for the previous question, and move an adjusted of the control of the United States. I have the highest respect for the Green river country, and for the people who inhabit it; and if I had ever doubted their intellectual ability or parity, those doubts would have been agreeably removed by the specimens which they have sent here. I agree with the gentleman from Christian, that government is for the benefit of Mr. BRAY. I feel that I ought to return my the whole people, and I think I am disposed to

The motion was agreed to, and the convention

MONDAY ::: NOVEMBER 26, 1849.

It The convention is now at work in earnest in the course of time, answer the demands of the so thern extreme of the state to neet the wants of that portion of the state, and direct the court to hold one or more terms there, while the balance of the state will perhaps be content to have their brainess done at the seat of government, as now. And hence it was that I the more willing-

TO THE SENATORS OF KENTUCKY BENJA MIN SELBY respectfully on, unces himself a candidate to re-election to the office of Door Keeper to the Senate; and refers rewty elected members to the old Schotors, and the fanowing resolution, pass d unanimous v at the last session:

"RESOLVED. That the thanks of the Senate are due, and are hereby tendered, to John D. Mct LCRE Sergeantat-Arms, and BENJAMIN SELBY, Hoor keeper of the Senate, for their prompt and vicitant attention to the members, as well as a faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices,"-Senate Journal, '48 9.

SHOTLDER BRACES .- Just received, a lot of Nov. 26, 1749. SPANGENBERG & PRIETT. SILVER CRAVAT ETCKLES.-Just received Nov. 26, 1e4n. SPANGENBERG & PRUETT.

United States of America, District of Kentucky, Court in Bankrupte, November 1 lth, 1-19. No. 1412.

JOSEPH WILSON'S CASE. JOSEPA WILSON'S CASE.

The Master's Kenort, enther before the purpose of the article of the purpose of the article of the sent the purpose of dered that a divisor of the sent to make the enther sent of the assets now in money on deposit, will be article to enther sent of the creditors who have proved their needs, on Moneay the 26th day of the present notice according to the report, unless cause be shown against it before that day.

A copy. Tests,

JOHN II HAMNA, C. K. D. C.

Nov. 15, 1839.—dtd

THE LATEST ARRIVAL!

R. KNOTT, HAS THIS DAY commerced receiving his Second Fall Importation of 1983 (400 Drs., from the Eastern Cities, Frankfort, Nov. 23, 1849. A SPLEADID assenting to this booleand French Merinoes and Cashineres, received this day,

R. KNOTT. on the Eastern Uities, by November 23, 4549. A VERY large of of Etmis Silk Lace, Velvet Ribboos, and Jenny Lind Braids, for trine-ming dresses, th's day received and for sale by November 22, 189.

A FINE assurement of White Crape shawls, and Embreidered French Placks, received from biladelphia this day, and for sale to November 23, 1849.

R. KNUTT.

A LARDE assortment of Ribbons, the day received, and for side by November 23, 1819.

10 BBLS, good LATING and COOKING AP-PLES, just received and for side for took, by November 13, 1849. SAM, HARRIS. 10 BBLS, this ye r's DRIFD PEACHES, just re-

O crived, and for sale for each, by Novomber 13, 1849. SAM, HARRIS. 20 BUSHELS this year's DRIED APPLES, in fine order, just received, and for said, for case, by November 23, 1849.

SAM, HARRIS.

50 KEBS pure WHITE LEAD, just received and lor safe for cash, by SAol. HARRIS. November 23, 1840.

(ONE MORE!) NEW GROCERY STORE

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF H. L. GOODWIN, In the Room formerly occupied by W. H. Greenup & Co., Market Street, Franklert, Ky. Will be just received a good essentment of DRY GIMD's and FAMILY GRACERIES, consisting of all articles usually kept in that line, which to will sell very low for Cash. November 22, 1849.—If

Flour. 20 BBLS, best Family Flour, (warranted,) for sale by November 22, 1849. IL L. GOODWIN.

Salt. 20 BBLS, Lake Sait, firsale by Aovember 25, 1849. II. L. GOODWIN.

Buckwheat Flour. Sacks, and for sale by November 22, 1849. It. L. GOODWIN. 50,000 Shingles Wanted.

ANTED, aphin paceliplar stingles.
November 22, 1839. H. L. HOODWIN W Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!

T. P. PIERSON.

N addition to the surser on's large stock of fine Cigars, you will find Puba foxes, casadores, and Brazilhan Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. November 22, 1849

Chocolate. SWELT and Baker's Chocolde, very fine, for sale Nov. 25. PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY

Hot Bread! Hot Bread!! THE sa scriber commoniced II ki 2 life d has d and hopes, by keeping a rine atticle always chand, to receive a literal snare of the public patronace. F. P. PIERSON, St. Clair street.

About half way between the things and Capite Prankfort, Ky., Nov. 22, 1849.

Iron. TONS, assorted sizes, in store and for a le by [Nov. 20] R. F. STEELE.

Nails. O KEGS, Shoenberger's Juniata, in store, and f sate by [Nov. 20; R. C. STELLE.

Groceries. A GENERAL assorbaent of the best family groce-ries, just received, in store, and for safe by [Nov. 20] R. F. STEELE.

Flour. 10 BBLS, Valley Mills, in store, and for sale Lv [Nov. 20] R. I' STEELE.

Boots and Shoes CASES men's boots and brogans, in store, and sale by [Nov. 14] R. C. STEELE

Salt. 50 BBLS Lake Salt, in store, and for sale by B. C. STEELE, Nov. 20, 1849.

Picks and Mattocks. 2 DOZ. G. S. Clay Picks; I doz. Grub Hoes; I doz. Gr. S. Mattocks; received per blue Wioz, and for sale. Nov. 20. TODU & CKITTENDEN.

STONE SLEDGES. 18 and for sale by FODD & CRITTENDEN. WINDOW GLASS.

BOXES 8 by In Window Glass; 6 boxes 10 by P. Window Grass; received per like Wing, and for e by TODD & CRITTENDEN. November 20.

Heidsick Champaigne!! BASKET'S genuine Heldsick Champaigne, received this day from the hopotter, and for sale by Nov. 2t. GRAY & GEORGE.

Brown Stout! CASKS "Reb. Brees" London Brown Stout just received and for safe by GRAY & GEORGE, Nov. 20.

WANTED, 9,000 FAT HOGS, for which Cash will be paid LAZ. LINDSEY.

ovember 7, 1819. Powder. 50 KEGS Dupont's Blasting Powder, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Nov. 17, 1-49. TOPO & CRITTENDEN.

Crow Bars. 12 STEEL CROW BARS, received per steamer Etue Wing, and for sale by Nov. 17, 1849. TOUD & CRITTENDEN.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad

TIME REDUCED. MILE greater portion of this road having been re-laid with the T Rail and the balance put in complete repair, the Cars have resumed their regular trips, Leaving FRANKFORT at S.A. M. and 2 P. M., Leaving LEXINGTON at 61 A. M. and balt past 2 P. M. Prime of Passenger Train through 2; hours.
Prankfort, October 27, 1849.—dimo.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

H is operations on the Te th will be directed by a MUSIC.

JOHN F. LLOYD Is a just opened a large lot of splantid NEW MTSIT, selected on publishing be uses.

The leading and Amateurs, are invited to favor born with a call.

Musical Instruments of every description furnished at the towest Weever prices.

The leading and Amateurs, are invited to favor born with a call.

Musical Instruments of every description furnished at the towest Weever prices.

The leading and Amateurs are invited to favor born with a call.

The leading are the following the following the following the favor born with a call with the cerved.

The leading are the following the f

Frankfort Female Seminary,

CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS. NOLD, CONDICTED BY MR. AND MRS. NOLD, AUTOMORE Pupits United to thirty-five. No Assess on the cheesen place —consequently the whole tabor as per armed by the Principals, who spend their entries into mention into to probe to the happiness, and seemed the improvement of their Popis.

Twindy of the Principal to the first thin, where their entire time is system the distribution of the whole their entire time is system to divide a tension, and recreation in me, all of which are sent in colorany with the Creaters. with the c Teachers.

The next session of twenty weeks, will commence on the first Wondox in January, 1850. As but few

of the start of the parties of the next session Terms per Session at 20 Weeks. One half payable in advance. fuition in alf the En-1 sh branches,

F Note, and the for halm.

X i decent, it will be in the for absence unless caused N venter 10, 1-49-492-11

Frankfort Clothing Emporium. GOODS! GOODS!! GOODS!!!

SECOND IMPORTATION ! SPANGENBERG & PRUETT. MERCHANT TAILORS,

Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets. WOLLD In sect. Hy inform their fire's a like rulle, that they have the rull the least, their second importation of CLGTHS, CASSIMERLS and VISTINGS, And Fincy (rivets, 11 ne kerchiefs,

C.C. de.

1 Il sull see cur Goods,—Small
plant Cast, as our molto.

We's oker, it ha fand make to
the rank of the LN is,
who we warrantto e well made. Y's We wish to take an Apprentice to learn the Taiorn z bosices. None need apply tut those that can once well recommended. Nov. 17, 1849-88411

Newest and Cheapest CASE CLOTHING STORE, On Main street, one door 2 bove Dr. Lloyd's Brug Store.

Brug store.

It is it ple sure in announcing to be zeros of fire kfort and its vicitity, tool I have resularly established avisal tere, for the purpose of crivin co a READY MADE CLOYILING SPARE. My steak it we care it is an a well select law in.

Field and voluter Clothing Over Cass, Dr., Frock, Sack and Bruce Personal Vests of all the control of th

The part is a constant to part, to part, to part is a constant to the Frankfert, Ky. Oct. west, 1-1. -1

Cysters! Oysters!!

WE are conting receiving the press, packed in ICE, a) which is the press. The press packed in ICE, a) which is the press. The press packed in ICE, a) which is the press pac

Azentafor Brimore to Bestern Oyater Line. Oysters! Oysters!!

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, T. P. PRESON,

HAVING Longitudes to the office best Eal finite Ovsic, 10 st, sq., office mush as good on article as a finite of the control set, in any quantity, lies in the as a set of the profite of the control set, in any quantity, the sine as a set of the profite of the control set is a set of the profite of the control set in a set of the Foundat, Od. 1 1-11-di.

KIBALLS DAGUERRHAN ROOMS, OVER PHRISDA'S CONCEPTIONE, Y, ST. CLAIR STIGGET, CRASHIORT, KY.

THE sister of color of the season, his Minister of Showe Beautiful Religerators, is prepare to devote his exclusive theriton to his beautiful of the sister of the little fewer's and Show at the color of the most reason between the most reason between the little with the little sister of the most reason beautiful and little sister of the most reason. Frankfort, Sept. 11. 849.-683

Doctor Gee. Stealey WILL ATTEND REGULARLY TO THE PLATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP OFFICE-No. 2, Sweet's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY. Au ust 21, 1849-880-1f

Wanted to Purchase. Will pay for Last piece for some 30 or 10 NE-GROES, from the alley of 10 to 15 years old, male and simals, for large __purposes.

Nov. 12, 18,9,—7183 No. 74, 5th St. Louisville, Ky.

ANDREW MONROE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. South side Third stre t, or posite Henrie House, TANCINDATI.

REFER TO—HOD. J. J. CRITTENDER, Frankfort, Ky. E. H. TAYLOR, Esq. 1 exhipton, Ky. R. PINOBLE, Esq. 1 exhipton, Ky. P. S. Hessi, Esq. 1 evington, Ky. Cincinnati, Obiq. Oct. 3-18408

12 2015 buxes super Foundation BLACK. 1 2 20th bixes super; it quickly Green Fea;
5 half closts uper, r | liv Green Tea;
2 balf closts superior quality Black Tea, in half
poind pypers; histore and for sale by
Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Geniting Apples.

JUST received 16 bares Apples, very fine, and for safe by the barret, bushel, or dozen, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

October 21, 1849. October 24, 1849.

COTTON YARNS.—500 doz. Oldham & Todd's 500;
1750 doz. Oldham & Todd's 660;
1750 doz. do. 760;
180 doz. 500 Hope Cotton Varns;
200 doz. 600 do. do: in store and for sale by
150 doz. 1100

January 1, 1849.

Dried Peaches.

10 BBLS, thi year's Peaches, fresh and fine, for sale octuber 29, 1819 To Pork Dealers.

WE are prepared to pul up Pork at Frankfort in the best unauner and at the chespest rate.
Oct. 31. 1899—Im R. GILTNER & Co.
The Lexiton Attas will publish to amount of \$2 and charge this office. and charge this office.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-TY, KENTUCKY.

TY, KENTUCKY.

FACULTY.

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy.

HON THOMAS B. MONKOE, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. B. DEBOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINISLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rictoric and Ancient History.

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Beltes Lettres.

CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics, CAPT. SAML. P. BANCOM, Post Adjutant.

J. T. DICKINSON, M. B., Surgeon.

Logarion.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

or physical.

Admission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and upon satisfactorily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor.

AVANTAGES.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Mulitary Education is completed and the Cadel fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its citizens and officers, and a Civil Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or coutemplation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT,

HON. THOS. B. AIONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belong rightfully to the regular Academic course of every cellege, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, injutary lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted at all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of listory and Moral Philosophy, but its evercises with hese conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes. HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

their other classes.

Payable half yearly, in advance.

Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and Washing, per Collegiate year. \$160.00 ho. do do. Preparatory Department, 130.00 Frenchand Spanish Languages, exira, each, 10.00 For more particular mormation address the under signed, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Frankin Springs, Franklin county, Ky."

F. W. CAPERS F. W. CAPERS

October 10, 1849 .-- ads

Female Eclectic Institute,

NEAR PRANKFORT, KY. Tills well known school will open its 36th regular a session on Monday, July 31st, by which day, it is responsted, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils than usual can be admitted; and, although applications are quite numerous, and some new pupils have already arrived, a few places may yet be had.

For boarding and instruction in all the plain and or namental branches of the course, including the Latin and French Langua ess—and, to such as desire it, the Greek and ferman—drawing in pencil and crayon, and painting in water and oil colors, and in the monochromatic style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and of drawing materials of the best quality and of every description; the use of a inbrary of more team Lion volumes; of maps, globes, charts, diagrams and anotherical plates, and of r most superbeating for apparatus, as well as a fine hathing establishment; less me in sacred music, &c., &c., one handred dollars, per session of free months, in advance.

For instruction in vocal and instrumental music, including the use of Planos and of a Melodeon—thirty dulburs per session.

dailitis per session.

All necessary English text books, and stationery of every description, will be furnished at the very low price of ten dailiars per session.

The academic year consults of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the two months least lavorable to study, and when a tamily is supplied at least ex-

Forty young Indies will be adultted. To these, the personal and particular attention of the principals and of their families, will be devoted.

P. S. F.M.L., A. M.

Poplar Hill, June 13 1-49-871-6180 HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

10 BBLS. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Dct. 19, 1849. TODO & TRIPTENDEN.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

Pastic Paucking and Writin Ink, others Inducements but Western Hesders to Luy of its, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a insher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange. We have every necessary appliance of inactinery to make these articles to the best adventage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have for several years past made large sales an auathy, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pittsburgh and St. Louis, te New Orleans and Mobile. We mivite the special attention of Western Derlers to sefacts. GUTLER & BRITHER,

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1829.-d

S. WEILER & CO., No. 3. BROWN'S BUILDING.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. HAVE just received a very handsome assortment of Linea Shirts, Merino Drowers, and under Suirts, and Fancy Handkerchiets, to which we ask especial attention.

ever brought to thee Mucket! The Cio'hes were mae by experienced and skillful workmen, under the dire tlon of one of the firm, expressly for this trade; in pair tion of one of the firm, expressly for this trade; in poin of workmanship and style THEV CANNOT RE BEAT EN.

Besides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH

Besides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH-ING, we have Bauts, Stocs, Caps, Hats, Timbrellins, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the wardrobe of gentlemen.

If These goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH-and only for Cash! By adhering to the cash system we are enabled to sell at very small profits.

It is no trouble to us to show our goods, so that gen themen wanting any thing in our line, will oblige us by giving us a call, and it we fail to trade, no harm is done. We pledge ourselves to sell at reasonable prices—and the article sold shall be precisely such as we represent it. We are regularly established here, and it is our pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our custom ers.

Frankfort, Ky. Detaber 29, 1849.

CITY URDINANCES. it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city of Frankfort, that it shall not be lawful, bereafter

for any person, or persons, to pass around or through the city, ringing any bell. city, linging any bell.

2. Be it further ordained, that if any person be found so offending, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$2 for every offence; recoverable upon conviction thereof, as other four are as other fines are. . Be it further ordained, if a slave shall offend agains

the first section of this ordinance, upon conviction thereof, he shall receive twenty stripes, which, however may be released by the payment of the sum of \$2 for \$ P. SWIGERT, MAYOR Nov. 20, 1849-d 1w.

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel,

On Earl Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House, Having recently relitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fitted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefa, Suspenders, &c., &c. HIS NEW BATH HOUSE,

which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est notice. He has, also, the best kind of washer-wo men, and any one wanting clothes

WASHED OR SCOURED, can have it done is superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a
continuance of the patronage heretofore su liberally be-Oct. 4. 1849-870-tf

OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best ar

WANTED! WANTED :: THE understaned are desirons of purchasing Six Handred Bushels at RYE, and Three Thousand Bushels at BARLEY. They are willing to give the highest CASH price.

Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d

MERRILL'S BAKERY.

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnat PHART BISCUIT; Water Crackers; Suda Crackers; Suda Crackers; Always on hand at the lowest prices.

I: Country Merchants are invited to call.

KOBERT MERRILL, JR.

Cincinnati, October 4—il.

CHARLES MULLER,

IMPORTER OF Fancy Guods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc.

A ND Manufacturer of Lucking Glasses, Walnul street, three doors below Pearl, Unichmati; and 30 Platt street, New York. Oct 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND, Commission Merchant, and Tolmeco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Vurginia, Missomii and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

Of the following styles.
VIRGINIA. MISSOURI.
Lb, Lump. Lb, Lump. KENTUCKY. 12 Lump. 16 do. 6 Twist. &c. &c. 16 do. 16 do. Cincianati, October 4, 1849.—d

D. Y. HARRISON. A. B. KATON STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Chrelmontl, D. CONSTANTLY on hand, freel ground and warranted

GINGER, MUSTARD, Genuine African Cay-CINNAMON. enne.
The above articles may be had Inbulk, or put up in Pack ages suited to the RATAIL TRADE, and neatly lateled

Ground COFFEE, Roasted COFFEE, Ground RICE. Roasted PEA-NUTS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Records and Account Books of every description on hand or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Engageled Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Poolscap, Letter, Note, Envelope, Biotting and Drawing Papers, Envolopes; Stel and Gold Pens; Quilts; Ink; Water Colmrs; Per forated Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestriat; Orrerys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Ches Men; Backgammon Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by GEORGE COX, 71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. October 4, 1849,—d

Important Information. SHIRES.

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Clucionall, COTINUES to Manufacture all bints of TIN, COP-

States.
A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Gaads, consisting of Fancy flardware. Hollow Ware, Brooms, Busters, Window and Willow Ware, w.c. &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newton Invented, Ornamental or liseful Articles of almost every description. excription.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the rily,

and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest most splended in the whole country. Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1-40.-d

A. WITHERS. J. E. WITHERS. C. A. WITHERS & CO.

EEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kennucky and Virginia TOBACCO, All orders for articles not in our line, will be prompfilled. Cincinnati, Obio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

HALP pipe "Hemmssy" Pale Brandy, pure and old;

nall Pipes "Otard" Bale Brandy, pure and old;

I half pipe Datard "Bale Brandy;

cask old Jamaica Rum;

cask wild Jamaica Rum;

cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine;

cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine;

cask "Harris & Gordon" Golden Sherry,

cask "Harmony" Pale Sherry,

cask "Gordon" "Maderry,

cask "Gordon" "Maderry,

cask "Barmony" Pale Sherry,

{ cask "Gordan" Manerra; } cask inc Truerrife Wine; g caske "Robert Byas's" London Rro. Stout, 10 bbls, Old Peach Brandy, very superior; 10 bbls, Old Bourbon, (very superior.) For sale on traft or by the bottle by GRAV& GEO

Detaber 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

case Curacan; 2 cases French Cordials, assurted; I case "Suisse" Extrait It'Abeinthe; I case Punch Essence;

4 cases l'atawha Wine 5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" Claret.

2 cases Muscat defrontignau; 1 case Hocheimer Wine;

GRAY & GEORGE. Detoher 12, 1849.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. WE have now in store, S.039 Remuss of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1,060 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and on the complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manifectured expressly to our order, and is expactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this regim. Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have een perfected the present summer, and eight is advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhrin Deal 278.

We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.

On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We

ch comparisons by all who wish to purchase in ket. BITLER & BROTHER, Wholesale Paper Itealers, Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. this market.

Cincinnati, August 1, 1849 .- d CITY STOVE STORE,

No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cinchnatt, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE, RESPECTFULLY invite stiention to their large as-

STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eurekn,?" "Madel Air Tight,"
Premium Conking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Det. 4, 1849.—d

Shields House. ILATE MANSION HOUSE,1

FRANK FORT, KV.

SHIFLIDS takes pleasure in returning his sincere thanks to the good people of Kentucky, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage to him since he has been the Proprietor of the late Mansion House, and he now changes the name to "SHIELIUS HOUSE," As there is about a change to take place in Kentucky, there is nothing this certifie a Start somewhat in adthere is nothing like getting a start somewhat in advance of the times. I will vive my undivided attention to the guests of the HOUSE, and particular attention to the travelling community.

X. SHIELDS. on to the travelling connaunity.
May 22, 1849-867-4f

To Millers and Mill Owners. T. L. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will at the tend so building and repairing of Mills, propelled by either water or steam, on the most improved plans All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Charges moderate. April

All work warranted to give court.

All work warranted to give court.

Essential to give court.

T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort, Ky. DONON & GRAHAM, Flaukfort.
Addison Marguall, steamer Sea Gull.
Capt. W. George, Woodford county.
June 26, 1849-872-3m*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the first Monday of December nest, and continue until the first Monday of the last Monday

ur professors. Those by Professor Henry A. Bullard will embrace. 1. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest

times.

11. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

11. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

1V. An Outline of the Land Titles in Lonisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

se by Professor Theodork II. McCaleb, will Therea of:

1. Admiralty and Marilime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Musters and Mariners, Columbia, Salvage, Civil and Musters and Mariners, Columbia, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

11. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Teaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

GOOD SHAVING.

11. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme an' Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the Instrict Courts as Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of

The Lectures by Professor RANDELL HENT will treat

of:

1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sule Traders, Partnerships, and Copporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bilbs of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average, Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, tiens, and Stoppage in Transitu.

11. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

11. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

11. The Law of Evidence Prolessor Thomas B. Monroe will deliver Lectures and instruct the school upon these branches of Law; I. The Common Law of England as it was in England, and as it is now tound in the United States in the Federal and State Governments.

11. Constitutional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and in the Contributional and as now recognized and practice in the Contributional and as now recognized and practice in the Contributional and as now recognized and practice in the Contributional and as now recognized and practice in the Contributional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and in the Contributional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and in the Contributional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and in the Contributional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and a portion of the State Contributions and practice in Gases in the Contribution of the State Contribution of the State Contribution of the State Contribution of the Con 1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Per-

In the system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases In Equity.

V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, will the practice therem, and generally in the Comts of Common law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admaratist.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the Indihavs established by law—each occupying in all between one and two hours, and consisting of a locture, recitation, or an examination, or two or all of them cumbined, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regalarly exery day by one or other of the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every winsidiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentlemen only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactority, and the fine his admission into the school had be docated to the Dean of the Early or Secretary of the University, and threety on incribe himself, after which he will pay an otherwise satisfy each professor the snm fixed for his reward.

The degree of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of Bachelor of haws will be conferred on the stable of t

The degree of Bachelor of haws will be conferred or The strategies of Battelor of Takes with be contented in the strategies who shall have attended two foll courses of the lectures and evertises of the school, or one full course attentowing read but twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the severa professors be found by them all worthy of the bonor. It. A. BULLARD, Dean. New Orleans, October, 1839.



BOARD OF VISITORS; the ADJUTANT GENERAL, ID pether with five lit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to athend examinations at least once in the year, according to law. PATULTY; incorporated with all the powers, prixile-FAUULTY

Col. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent; [Educated at West Phint.]
Col. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent and Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.] cut. Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematic

Lient. Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.]
Major RIFHARD OWEN, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Dre, of Glasgow.]
Mr. ALEX, STHUE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—
[For 1s months a pupil of the celebrated Liebig.]
Rev. H. V. H. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Amient Languages. [Educated at Primeton College, N. J. JAS, G. BLAINE, A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages
[Educated at Washington College, Pa.]
JAS, H. DAVHESS, Esq., Professor of Law, [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kenteky.]
Rev. J. K. SWIFT, Printssor of Ethics and Belles Letters. [Educated at Vale Cullege.]
Mr. E. A. CAMBRAY, Professor of Modern Languages.
[Educated in the Uity of Paris]
Capt. P. E. MOTT, Principal of the Academy. [Educated in New York.] Capt W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute. To secure the manifold advantage of health, economy, discipline, progress and moral training, the Faculty of this Institution, have selected for its permanent loca-

Unders.
This place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere, pure water, and romantic scenery; and is unquestionably one of the most eligible locations for a Literary Institution in the United States. The grounds have been creatly improved and ornamented during the last fiveyears. A past of forty acres, heartfully situated on the margin of the Licking River, immediately in the near of the buildings, will be reserved for Military Exercises.

The removal will be made immediately after Christ On the 7th day of Junuary, 1850. The Academic year extends from the first Monday of teptember to the third Frulay of June-forty weeks, Two hundred and seventy five Cadets, from cighteen Two hundred and seventy tive casets, from featuren different States, have entered this institution since it was organized in 1847. It is entirely free from the control or domination of any sect or party, either political or religious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheap Uniform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced. Every Student is required to select a College Guardian, with whom all famils brought or received, must be deposited, and un debt must be contracted without the received of such Carefaian.

nt of such Guardian.

Ant Angineers.

Young men who have an aptitude for the Mathematlcal and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to
them, for engaging in an homorable, a healthy, and a
hierative pursult, for which they may be thoroughly and
practically qualified, in a short time, and at small expense, at the Western Military Institute. TERMS.—The entire charge for Tintion, Boarding, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' attendance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c., will be \$160 per year. Payments will be required in advance, at that rate, from the day of entrance to the end of the term. From the first Monday of January—for example—to the life of the term (Tyents Fights, of June of January—for example—to the

WOODRUFF & McBRIDE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATUREIS of Planes, and all kinds of Farmers' and Mechanics' tonts, all of which they will sell as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 5.4, Third street, near Main, next to the Countrollice, Louisville, Ky. Louisville, October 9, 18.9.

S. J. JOHN'S,

FASHIONABLE

GOOD SHAVING,

At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets. Johnson Buckner, Deturns his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to incrit a continuance of the same.

and taken an Office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and next door to M. C. Johnson, Esq. Sept. 4, 1849-882-17

PHONIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT. PHILENIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. and the public generally, that he has re-built his Steam Planeing and Carpenter Establishment, destroyed by lire in September last, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line on the shortest notice, and in a workman-like manner. He has introduced all the new improvements in Machinery, the object of which is to save labor, and he flatters himself that he can give full satisfaction to all who may employ him, both as to the character of his work and his charges.

Planed, Tangue and Groved Plank, always on hand and for sale cheap. Planeing done for others on good terms.

Frankfort November 21—841—tf.

Rev. S. Robinson's HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT FRANKFORT, KV. THE third session of this Institution, will open on the 1st Monday in August, and close with the end of the cear. This school, he a heartiful and retired lucation in South Frankfort, is now fully organized. The Principal, who levotes a large portion of his time and attention to the astruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplished leachers. Ample provision has been made of apparatus for illustration in the various departments of science.

of science.

Those who seek for their daughters and wards a thorough and solid, as well as an ornamental education, are referred for testimonials to the large and highly competent committer of gentlemen who examined the classes during the last week of the session just closed.

Terms of Tuitlon, per Session. Terms of The Seminary Department, Seminary Departme

Drawing and Painting, . .

No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Lan-nages are embraced in the regular course of studies in Board, including washing, &c., per week, . Arrangements are may in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal.

S. ROBINSON, Principal.

Frankfort, July 1°, 1849-85.

Walnut Hill Female Institute,

SEVEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON. E Third Session of five months will commence on the First Monday In Getober, 1849, with inpupils. There were FIFTY SIX in the Institution e lost session. Neither among them, nor in the family Walnut Hill, has there been a single death from any new, since the establishment of the Institution. Nor d a single case of cholera occur in the tenrity during and a single case of cholera occur in the family during the prevalence of the chiefmic, though It consisted of not less than fifty persons. The course of instruction embrares every thing that enters into an accomplished English and Classical education, together with the French, Spanish and Italian Languages. The most care not attention will be bestowed upon the health, manners, morads and intellectual improvement of the pupils. As far as pressible, the restraints and influences of home will be combined with the salutary stamms and collision of mind presented in a well regulated multir lasti with or combined with the salutary shiming and collisi-ion of mind presented in a well regulated public hast tution. The location, in a neighborhood remarkable for its intelligence and morality, is eminently laxorable to a successful course of mental and moral training. The pupils are free from all the distracting and contamina-ting influences of a town, and have every incentive to study and good behavior. The Principal devices a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes and magazement of the School. He is as Blue Lick Springs, situated on the Lexington and Mayaville Turnpike, 2 mles from the latter place, and 40 from the better the classes and management of the School. He is as sisted by Mr. Jons bewrs, of blancotten, one of the most accomplished and able Teachers in this country. He has also secured the services of Mrs. Gay, who has been long and favorably known as a Teacher in the city of bewing instant from any town or vithage. The brightness are mostly new, well constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred professions.

TERMS. Tuition in the Junior Class,
Tuition in the Senior Class,
Board, including washing, &c., per session,
Music by Mr. Pact Sensotor,

One half the Board and Tuition payable in advance, the balance at the rull of the sesson. In consequence of the larce addition that has been made to the buildings, a greater number of pupils can now be taken into the lamily of the Principal. For the want of ruom he was compelled to decline receiving the daughters of some of competent to decrive receiving the dangaters of some at his friends, the last session. A punctual attendance at the beginning of the session is very desirable, as the classes are then formed. Having already a number en-gaged for the next session, those who wish to send their daughturs or wards, had better secure places for them before the commencement of the session. Address, Lexington, Ky.
J. J. BULLOCK, Principal.
September 11, 1849-882-2m

Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean lime have been very indulgent to those who purchase LIMBER CIVII. ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and practically tanght in the WESTERN MILITARY IN STITITE, the Professor, Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skilling and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was for a long time the Principal Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the highest honors of the United States Military Academy all experiment, have been procured at considerable cost, and of the heat quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that the Engineers. The of ms former pupils receives at this time \$2,500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a R moon of the Control of the Control of the Engineers. The of ms former pupils receives at this time \$2,500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a R moon of the Control of the Contro

Will. Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoint Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849.—885 ly

DUCTOR ALEX. The perman lettermined to make Frankfort his perman residence affers his services to the public. Of on St. Clair atreet, opposite the Branch Bank of Eduly 6, 1847-768-7 DUCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON,

Notice.

Notice.

From the day of cutrance to the end of the term.
From the first Monday of January—for example—lot the third Friday of June, (twenty four weeks,) it is \$96.

Georgetown, Ky., theber 51, 1849—26

New Grocery Store.

The subscriber would respectfully Inform the citizens of the town and country, that he has opened a new GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the Odd Fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will kave always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, orex change for Country Produce.

J. N. ALLEN.

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856-d&wtf

Notice.

Not

To the Farmers and Bravers of kentucky. ONE year has now nearly clapsed since we first laid the boundation of our business in the Sinte of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot retrain from expressing our gratifude and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to my

thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much greater facility, we are about erecting a new scalding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singering Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 700 to 1,000 Hugs daily.

We have added considerably to our Hog Pens, all have meen refloored and put in a thomagh state of repair.

Our Commission Pork Packing Business will be conlinued as usual; and our drover friends will at all innest find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execute to the about our ability, any business extended to our are.

In our last season's operations we had much to contend against in a calcape of opposition, prejudice, and hy malictons reports, e.e. These obstacles have been trainiphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers and Invores have had an opportunity of proving that our business is conducted with liberality and fairness. We think they are satisfied, and can assure them it will our aim to render them more and more so each successive year.

We would call the attention of those barners resi-

tecsaive year.

We would call the attention of those harmers residing within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW.

Covington, Ky., June 19, 18 9-87 -6m

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBBE takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the last few months, and primises, if strict attention to business and goot arbitiches will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish

4 rsc;"
2 half pipes J. J. Hupny Brandy;
5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities;
5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, do. do;
1 quarter casks Sherry Wine, do. do;
1 quarter casks Wheellagh Con," prime article;
2 quarter casks pure old Irish Wlaskey;
1 quarter cask proof old Jamarca Bun;
10 fibls, good Popper distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by [Sept. II.] TODD & 1 K11 FENDEN.

50 FLOUR!—MISSOURI FLOUR.

150 do. best up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and much superior to any brand of Indiana or Obio Flourinstore and for sale by TOLD & CRITTENDEN.

Straw! Straw!!

WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RVE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw inon-ediately off the grained, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea son. on.
Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW, Pork Puckers and Com. Mecchanis, Cocington, Ky. June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch.M. & O.]

J. F. & B. F. Meek, ANUFAUTUPERS of line FISHING REELS: Vett Balances of CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Frank-Kentucky. May 8, 1829 - 86517 United St. tes and Un

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.

JOYCE & WALSTON. HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assor GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., con 15 bbls, old Bourbon Whiskey:

15 bbls, old Bourbon Whiskey;
15 do. old Popper distfilled do.;
18 half pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand;
6 half pipes Cognac Brandy;
19 hbls. Cognac Brandy;
2 pipes superior Prof. Whe;
2 pipes superior Prof. Whe;
2 pipes superior Matterin Whe;
2 hoxes pressed Tallow Tandles;
20 hoxes Star Candles;
20 hoxes Rosan Shap;
5 hoxes Varierated Soap;
5 half boxes superior Gimpowder Tea
1 hox Black Tea;

a boxes variegated soap;
2 boxes Costile Soap;
5 half boxes superior Gimpowder Tea;
1 box Black Tea;
20 Bit half Sparish Clears;
12 doz. half boxes Sardines;
13 doz. half boxes Sardines;
15 boxes Taxle, teboral boat Cuzar;
20 bols. New Orloans Sugar;
10 hags superior Rio Coffee;
10 boxes Laness Niver Irobacct;
3 boxes Caxendish do;
10 bases old doxermaturt Java Coffee,
100 blds. Salt;
15 boxes Taxle salt;
100 boxes Eurows' Mustard;
40 kees No. 1, fard.
Also—A large resonance of STOVES. G

40 kees No. 1, 1 and.
Also-A large assortment of STOVES, GRATES,
COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRDN WARE, and other ticles too numerous to mention.
P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on liberal
Frankfort, Sept. Ps. 1841.—8841

Ketchum & Headington, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

UNCINNATI, OHIO.

Office in Gazette Building, Main-street, between

3d and 4th streets. REFER TO—Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., { Frankfort, Ky. Win. D. Reed, Esq., Hon. A. K. Wootley, Lexington, Ky. M. C. Johnson, Esq. } Lexington, Ky. P. F. Mr. KETCHI'M will go to Texas about the 1st of October next, and will attend to the endoction of debts, and the recuvery and locating of lambs.

Cincinnati, March 13, 1842-857-1y

Letcher & Tilford, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTPOKY. WILL attend jointly to husmoss confided to them in the different Courts holding their sessions is Frankfort, and the counties adjusting. If collice on the West side of St. Clairstreet. Frankfort, April 1, 1849—704 ti

Law Notice. JAMES MONBOE, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

W11L practice in all the Courts held in Frankfor and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties, and the preparation of the papers to insure Land Warrants or Treasury Jeripof the volunteers. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House July 6, 1847—759-16. C. S. Morchead & W. D. Reed,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY., WILL practice Law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly tractice in the Washington, llenry, and Owen Circuit

ring the husiness hours. Prankfort, April 1, 1849—599-tf Law Notice. JOHN P. BRUCE, Attorney at Law, BARBOTRVILLE, KENTITKY.

Will, practice in all the Courts held in Knox,
Whitley, Laurel, Rockcastle, Clay and Harlau
counties.

August 28, 1849—881-17

Dilice West side St. Clairstreet, and at all times oper

20,000 Pounds Wool Wanted. The subscriber wishes to purchase twenty thousand pounds good fleece, or tub washed wood, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH, on delivery at his Factory in Midway, Ky.

JAS. W. MARTIN.

May 15 1849-886-11



THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-

CHARTERED IN 1836. CAPITAL-\$300,000.

W ILL insure Buildings, Furniture Merchandize, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their carjoes, against the damages of five mavigation.

If J' helives of Staves are axis insured by this fomparty.

Office at Todd & Crotenden's Counting Room.

May 23, 1849-867-11

Protection Insurance Com-

The kind and all lakes, on the most favoral eterms.

The high reputation of the Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which all losses are adjusted and paid. In connection with he low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

H. WINGALE, Agent. August 10, 1817-774-10

LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nantilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

The first less few months, and primises, if strict attention to basiness and gon target the first will ensure their costom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that he has motamed the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Fonfectioner, just from New Orleans, and is mow prepared to turnish.

PARTHES AND WINDINGS, as usual, with all the elicacies required on party occasions. His ITE CREAM SALOON is still open for the reception of Visions, and every attention negared with he paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen Who may honor him with a call.

T. P. PIERSON, August 14, 1834.

NATLS: NALLS:

TERM, CITLERY,

Disty one preces in cacle, and Horn Handled Knives and Forks, various quabities and horn Handled Knives and Forks, various quabities and prices; in store and for sale by [Sept. II.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

HAVANA SECARES.

TODD & PRITTENDEN.

LAVANA SECARES.

TODD & PRITTENDEN.

TODD & PRITTENDEN.

LAVANA SECARES.

TODD & PRITTENDEN.

4 quarter casks "Wherligh Con," prime article; g quarter casks pure old lish Wlaskey; in store and lish good "opper distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by Sept. II.1 TOPD & 1 KITENDEN.

10 holds, good "opper distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by Sept. II.1 TOPD & 1 KITENDEN.

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very delicate and light; 25 doz. gemfac "Chateau Margeaux" Tlaret; 3 doz. pure old Port; 30 baskets Champaigne, assorted brands—Binninger's Mum," Brigham's Grape Leaf," "Cordon Bine," These Wines are of the very best quartity—salerior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low Sept. II. TOPD & 1 KITEDNEN.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year ending April 18th, 1849, 1821 policies have been seened.

Premiums during the same period amounted to DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount p id to Acents, for Commissi ng, State Pare, Medical Exagonations, Ex Change, Acc. 13,384 00

Losses by Death, less discuunts n pryments mady neer the Nett Balances of Premin is for the year, . \$77,256 78 ASSETS.

Cash on hand.
United States and New York State Stocks.
Bonds and Mort ares.
Notes recovered for 40 per cent. of premium on late Peticies.
Premiums on Polluces in the bands of Agents, principal on hand out yet defivers ', and quarterly payments on instytems that's hand of Premior's charged a armst subscribers horse due May 4, 1849.
Suspense account. 2,717 81

In addition to which, the Cor pany holds subscription notes, the remainder of antee capital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses Number of New Policies Issued. First year, Second year, Third year, Fourth year

Amount of Prena may, hist year to do sectual year, do third year, do do fonth year, 14 .101 1% S. 12.00 43 Premiums for four years. from which reduct amount of disburse-ments for four years, 112210 11

Salance of premitting above discussements. Species a law the Board of Trustees have this day declared a law dend of Forty per cent, on the amount of Premium on solicies that have run fortwelve months, and in propertion for shorter periods in time to be credited on the amount of the Company, and for which criticates will be assued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Sarper cent. They have likewise declared any interest of sarper cent.

The rates of Insurance on One Hundred ibellars. Age. One Year. Seven Years. | For Life.

IFOffice at the Frankfort Branch Bank. H. WINGATE, Agent.

Removal THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. F. Johnson.

THE Partnership of R. P. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELI, having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the business at the same place.

The business of the firm will be settled by H. P. Newell.

R. C. STEELE & CO.

DISPURSEME
Amount paid for salaries, fee to
Physicians and Trustees, t lerk
hore, e.c.
Amount paid for resingurances.
Advertising, Diffre tent, Print
ing, Stationery, Fornium, Interest on guarantee capital,
e.c., e.c.
Amount paid to Acoust for

11,000 00

5205, hry 54

Whole number of Policies issued

Balance of premiums above disburgements, \$165,957 to

on the amount of previous dividends, payable measl.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

SPENCER S. BENEDICT, Vice President PLINY FREEMAN, Actuars.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$500-a note for -0 per cent with interest at 0 per cent, —we hout guaranty, may be received in parl payment, or it may be point in crsh, in which case it is expected, should the party surver to make Is annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accine to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutal Life Insurance Company incorposated by this state. For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The modersupped having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

1. "Applications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

1. "It leaves adjusted in this town without delay.

1. "Diffice at the Frenkfort Branch Bank."

Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner, Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-872-11 Dissolution